The Centre Reporter.

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SCHOOL REPORT

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Supt. Gramley's Educational Report of Centre County for the Year Ending June 5th, 1893.

The report of the schools of this county I submit will be brief, as only a part of the school year came under my supervision. My thanks are due the retiring Superintendent, Mr. D. O. Etters, for suggestions given me in my official duties. It is to be regretted that our county covers so large a territory—the largest in the state—that it is impossible for a superintendent to accomplish much by way of supervision, being able to make but one or at most two visits to each school in a year.

No enthusiastic spirit has been shown to improve school grounds by way of fencing, planting trees, etc. While a few districts are moved to a just sense of duty in this respect, too many utterly neglect this work, by providing no grounds at all, or locating the houses on the edge of some forest, where private property in the form of a large uncultivated domain, is supposed to answer the purposes of the playground. Many out-houses are in a bad condition, but recent legislation will, no doubt, bring about much needed improvement.

We still have a number of poor houses, but they are fast disappearing, and giving way to a popular demand for better facilities. In a number of instances I have noticed that teachers succeeded in arousing an interest on the part of patrons by way of decorating the school rooms, and thereby make school life home-like. Some have shown taste in this direction that is highly creditable. Do we err when we say that beautifully decorated school rooms are indicative of good discipline and successful teaching?

Seven new houses were built during the year. Space forbids to give details of each one; all are good buildings, furnished with improved seats and desks. The house in Miles township is an elegant two-story brick building, containing four rooms,—a model of convenience and comfort, and certainly reflects great credit upon the directors under whose supervision it was erected.

Credit must be given to some of our boards, for the interest shown in furnishing school rooms with valuable apparatus; many more boards should do likewise, but a suggestion kindly given may not be amiss. Buy the needed apparatus at fair prices, but give no audience to agents who come asking exorbitant figures for ordinary material, and whose sole object is to deplete your treasury and replenish their own purses accordingly; also require your teachers to use the apparatus furnished.

The increased state appropriation has stimulated the directors in eight districts to increase the teachers salaries, while in eleven the term was made longer, but the tax rate of quite a number of districts was diminished, on account of the increased liberality of the state, thus necessitating a misapplication of the appropriation.

The progress of the schools in a number of districts has been hindered by a lack of books, and by irregular attendance, but a panacea for the former evil has been furnished us by our late legislature; the latter evil still confronts us, and will so continue, until parents comprehend the importance of regular attendance, and will not, on the slightest pretext, allow the children to remain out of school for days at a time, and thus permit them to acquire careless habits.

Columbus Day, Friday, October 21, was the great day for the children of our county. In many of the rural towns, the schools, patrons, members of the G. A. R., and other civic organizations, celebrated the occasion in an appropriate manner. Bellefonte and Philipsburg each had over one thousand children in procession every day carrying the national flag.

Our Teachers' Institute was held in Bellefonte, Dec. 26—30, and was unusually well attended by teachers, directors and citizens. The exercises were interesting and practical. Those in attendance pronounced it one of the best Institutes ever held in the county. Instruction was given by Supt. James M. Coughlin, Maj. James M. Lee, Prof. J. G. Anderson, Gen. Jas. A. Beaver, Gen. D. H. Hastings, D. F. Fortney, and Rev. W. E. Fischer. The evening entertainments consisted of lectures by Supt. Coughlin, Maj. Lee and John R. Clarke, and a musical and elocutionary entertainment by "The Schuman Concert Company." On Thursday—Directors' Day—a very large number of directors assembled in the Bellefonte High School Building and were addressed by Maj. Lee, Prof. Anderson and D. F. Fortney, Esq.

Local institutes were held in a number of districts, and, as a rule, were well attended. This educational feature is slowly developing, but will ultimately become a potent element for good.

While a majority of our teachers realize the importance of special preparation for school work, and are availing themselves of every opportunity to increase their usefulness, we still have too many who simply "keep" school—who have no love for the work and should not be employed.

For the improvement of our schools I would offer the following

SUGGESTIONS

1. More professional study by teachers.
3. Parents and directors, visit your schools.
3. Exercise more care in selecting teachers.
4. Abolish the night "spelling school."
5. Place more dictionaries in the schools, and have the pupils taught to use them.
6. Comply with the law regarding the study of physiology and hygiene in the schools.

I desire to acknowledge my appreciation of the help received on the part of teachers, directors and the press of the county, in the performance of my official work. I also tender my sincere thanks to the Department of Public Instruction for prompt advice and favors received.

C. L. GRAMLEY,
Co Supt.

A Serious Runaway.

On last Thursday Mr. E. H. Carr, of Milesburg, died at the home of John Bilger, in Spring township, from injuries received in a runaway at that place on Tuesday evening. Mr. Carr was accompanied by another gentleman when the accident occurred. The team became unmanagable and ran into a ditch where they fell, and the buggy turned over them. Mr. Carr's injuries consisted of several ribs being dislocated and a stick piercing his lung. He was about 60 years of age and one of Milesburg's leading and most respected citizens.

Nominated for Judge.

General Benjamin F. Fisher was on Friday informed of his nomination by the Bucks county Republican Convention as Judge in the Seventh judicial district by a committee of three, who came down for that purpose. Gen. Fisher was formerly of this valley. He was a son of the well-known Reformed minister, Rev. P. S. Fisher, of Boalsburg. The General is a brother of Dr. Fisher of Zion, one of our prominent physicians.

Gives the Law.

The Lewistown *Gazette*, of last week lays down the law for the information of the dummies in the town council of that town; it justly cautions the borough dads against going beyond their authority as the people will fall back upon their rights as against any illegal actions of that illustrious body. It is a good thing to have a fearless newspaper to guard the people's interests; it makes the jades wince, when they find an obstacle to wrongs and impositions.

The Trouble at an End.

The trouble between miners and operators in the Clearfield region is at an end, the miners agreeing to accept monthly pay as long as the present stringency lasts. A number of mines that were closed started work last week.

The Clearfield region as well as the Centre county mining region has experienced dull times for three years, and it is gratifying to learn that a new trouble has been averted, which would have made bad things worse.

Automatic Signals.

The Pennsylvania railroad company have formally adopted what is known as the automatic electro-pneumatic signal on the entire system. This device is controlled by the acting of the trains on the rails and is so arranged that the signal is given when a train is quite a long distance from any point of danger.

Kill Him at the Start.

When a man playfully points a pistol or gun at you, knock him down; don't stop to inquire whether it is loaded or not; knock him down. Don't be particular what you knock him down with, only see that he is thoroughly knocked down, If a coroner's inquest must be held, let it be on the other fellow—he won't be missed.

Starting a Boom for Hastings.

The boom for Hastings for governor was inaugurated in Chester by the organization of the "Daniel H. Hastings Republican Club." There was a large attendance of enthusiastic Republicans. A committee of five was appointed to tender a reception to General Hastings in the near future.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

WEAK KNEED DEMOCRATS ADVISING DELAY.

One Hundredth Anniversary of the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Capitol. —Committees at Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—One hundred years ago today the corner stone of a building which many eminent foreigners have pronounced to be the most beautiful and imposing structure in the world was laid in this city in the presence of a few hundred people. That building was the Capitol, and today a mighty host estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000 people assembled around the statue of George Washington, which sits majestically facing the rising sun upon the plateau east af the Capitol, to do honor to the centennial anniversary of that momentous occasion. Congress made the day a legal holiday and attended in a body. President Cleveland as chairman of ceremonies made a short speech in his happiest vein, introducing Hon. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, a descendent of Patrick Henry, whose oration was an epoch of patriotism entirely worthy of the occasion; Vice President Stevenson spoke for the Senate; Speaker Crisp for the House and Justice Brown of the Supreme Court, for the Judiciary. A trained chorus of 1500 voices sang patriotic songs, the last of which—"America"—was joined in by the entire audience, and it was truly sublime.

There is no material change in the silver situation in the Senate. Senator Vorhees has given notice that he will shortly try to force a vote by prolonging the sessions. Meanwhile the Senators will continue to talk for and against repeal.

The attempt of some of the weak-kneed Democrats in the House—fortunately for the future of the party they are few in number,—who fear the wrath of the Republicans and advise delay whenever a move is made towards carrying out the promises of the Democratic national platform, to have the impression go out, if they do not openly charge, that the House committee on election of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress, in deciding to report the Tucker bill for the repeal of the federal election laws, had not treated the chairman of that committee—Representative Fitch, of N. Y., who is now at the bedside of his mother who is dangerously ill, with proper courtesy. Here are the facts: Mr. Fitch was anxious to get the bill reported to the House at the earliest moment, and when he was called away from Washington by his mother's illness he went to Speaker Crisp and requested him to send for Representative Tucker, of Virginia, the second Democrat on the committee, and to ask him to see that there was no delay in getting the bill before the House. This the Speaker did, and from that time until now, Mr. Tucker, as acting chairman of the committee, has had the advice of Speaker Crisp upon his every act, and in addition he has had telegrams from Mr. Fitch telling him to push things. That the bill is not already before the House is not the fault of the committee, but of the absent democrats. If the House is to do anything promptly a quorum of democrats must be in their seats every day, and, in view of the large democratic majority, it ought not to be difficult to keep them there. The republicans have shown that they propose taking advantage to the utmost of the too liberal rules of the House to block legislation whenever there is not a quorum of democrats on the floor. The report that President Cleveland was encouraging democrats to stay away from the House in order to prevent this bill being taken up is a villianous libel brought out solely for the purpose of creating dissension in democratic ranks.

Representative Wilson, chairman of the House Ways and Means committee, says lots of nonsense is being talked about the intentions of that committee and about manufacturers being afraid to continue at work lest the new tariff should ruin them etc. Now, as a matter of fact, any manufacturer can ascertain by addressing chairman Wilson or any democratic member of the committee—the republicans on the committee also know it, but they would be tempted in order to make political capital to suppress or distort the facts—that the committee proposes to give ample time to every industry before the new tariff goes into effect for every manufacturer to dispose of stock on hand and to make his arrangements to meet the new and lowered dutics. The democrats have no desire to ruin anybody; their aim is to make a tariff that will confer the greatest number, and in doing so it will, of course, be necessary to make such changes as will wipe out for the future the enormous profits which have been legislated into the pockets of certain favored classes of manufacturers at the expense of the people. The public hearings on the tariff will close this week, and the democratic members of the committee will then devote their whole time to the preparation of the bill.

DENS OF COPPER HEADS.

Two Weird and Startling Stories From Snyder County.

The Middleburg *Post*, last week, furnishes the following weird and startling stories, which we give in full for the benefit of our readers. It says: On Saturday, while Lew Troup was up on Shade mountain hunting foxes he had a thrilling adventure in a den of copper-heads. He was coming along what is known as the "old road" when he discovered one of the snakes in front of him. Seizing a stone he crushed it. About this time he discovered another one and killed it. Then seeing the third he stepped aside to get a stone when his hand almost touched another of the reptiles that lay coiled near the stone. This was too much for his nerve and he began to shoot. At the first report of the gun the reptiles began to move off, and although he had a breech-loading shot gun he could not shoot as rapidly as he wished as the shells were brass and would stick in his gun after it got hot. He succeeded, however, in killing seven more, some of which were as thick as his arm, and how many got away he could not tell but he estimates them over a dozen. For several years this den has been known to hunters, but those best acquainted with it care the least to pay it a visit.

Last Friday, as J. D. Wetzel, of Beavertown, was on his way to the mountain to chop wood, he suddenly found himself in the midst of a den of copper-head snakes, and at once proceeded with all vigor to decimate their number, succeeding so well that in a few minutes he had slain sixty of the reptiles. Upon his return home he related his adventure whereupon some of his townsmen suspected that he was drawing the "long bow" on them, whereupon he chalenged them to accompany him to the spot and he would convince them of the truth of his statement. W. A. Specht accepted the challenge and accompanied him, and to his astonishment found the statement correct to the letter, for he found eighteen large and forty-two half-grown copper-heads dead within a very narrow space of ground.

Reduced Rates to Washington via P. R. R.

The hundreth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the United States Capitol will be celebrated at Washington on Monday, September 18th, with ceremonies appropriate for an occasion so nationally momentous.

Patriotic and historic orations will be delivered by well-known speakers and statesmen, and it is intended to have other fitting tributes paid to this national commemoration.

That people from other cities and towns may attend the celebration, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all points on its system east of Pittsburg and Erie, except the Downingtown and Lancaster branch, at one and a third fares, which is a considerable reduction. The tickets will be sold by the company's agents on September 16th, 17th, and 18th, good going only on those dates and for return passage until the 21st of the month, which will permit of quite a little visit in the nation's capitol.

Got Caught.

Wm. Bolich, a farmer residing near Tylorsville, was week before last approached by a well-dressed, smooth-tongued gentleman who wanted to buy a farm. The fellow soon had the old man interested in a game of cards in which he (Bolich) won $5,000. But the money could not be paid over until $1,000 was deposited in the hands of the stranger as a guarantee of good faith. He did so and was handed a box that was to contain the prize. After the stranger had left a son of Bolich returned home, opened the box and found it to contain a lot of bark from a tree on the farm of Mr. Bolich. Served him right. Bolich evidently did not subscribe for a paper or affairs would have turned out otherwise. We'll bet a year's subscription to a flp on that.

No Water Works.

Mifflinburg, our neighboring town, down the road, in Union county, held an election on the question of building water works for the town. The majority was greatly in favor of the scheme, but afterwards it was learned that according to the law they cannot levy sufficient tax to raise the required amount to build the water works, and an opportunity now awaits a private corporation to provide that town with a sufficient water system.

STATE TICKET

THE DEMOCRACY MAKES AN NOMINATION.

Thompson the Nominee for Supreme Bench and Osburn for State Treasurer— The Convention Harmonious.

The standard bearers of the Pennsylvania Democracy in the approaching campaign were selected Tuesday by the state Democratic convention held at Harrisburg. They are Samuel Gustine Thompson, of Philadelphia, the unanimous choice of the party for justice of the supreme court, and Frank C. Osbourn, of Sewickley, who has been named for state treasurer. The platform is a concise declaration of principles worthy of the most earnest consideration of every voter.

The convention was held in the opera house and was a surprise in the sense that it was not entirely lifeless and devoid of interest. The arrangements for the comfort of the delegates, newspaper correspondents and spectators were looked after by Secretary Nead, of the state committe, a guarantee that all were comfortable and contented. There was a lack of decorations in the interior of the hall, but the Harrisburg band was present and gave life to the occasion by its rendition of a number of inspiring airs.

The convention was called for twelve o'clock, but it was twenty minutes later when State Chairman Wright rapped for order. The hall was comfortably filled, with but few conspicuous party leaders in the assemblage.

At one o'clock the convention took a recess of one hour and it was long after two o'clock before the convention reassembled for the second time. The committee on permanent organization reported the name of ex-Congressman E. P. Gillespi, of Mercer, for permanent chairman, and reccommended the retention of the temporary secretaries and other officers. Revised rules and platform was adopted and the convention proceeded to the selection of a candidate for state treasurer. Walter W. Patrick, of Pittsburg, was named by 'Squire Cornelius O'Donnell of that city and Frank C. Osburn by Tim O'Leary. The nomination of Patrick was seconded by an eloquent young delegate from Westmoreland, and that of Osburn by a half dozen or more delegates from various parts of the state. The roll of delegates was called by counted on the vote for this nomination.

The nomination was made unanimous on motion of County Chairman Brennen.

Judge Thompson's name was placed in nominatian for the supreme bench by Attorney General Hensel and seconded by James M. Beck, of Philadelphia. There being no other candidates named, the nomination was made by acclamation. Mr. Osburn was introduced to the convention by Chairman Gillespie. He made a brief speech, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him and pledging himself to make an aggressive canvass.

The chair appointed Messrs. Hensel, of Lancaster; Beck and Wilhere, of Philadelphia; James L. Lenahan, of Wilkesbarre, and John J. Fahey, of Scranton, a committee to inform Justice Thompson of his nomination. There being no further business before the convention it was declared adjourned sine die.

The delegates and visiting spectators were in a hurry to leave the city and had nearly all disappeared at an early hour.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00

Purchased the Estate.

At the real estate sale of John Sholl, dec'd., held in Miles township last week, the real estate of said deceased comprising three tracts were purchased by Dr. G. W. Hosterman for $7200.

Blew Down Tents.

Friday nights rain storm blew down about a dozen tents on the picnic ground. They were not occupied at the time, fortunately.

Coal for Sale.

A car load of soft coal, for sale. at a reduced price, for cash.

KURTZ & SON.

——The REPORTER gives you all the news—local and general—only $1.50 per year in advance.

IN OTHER COUNTIES.

Items of Interest Clipped and Condensed from our Exchanges.

The creditors of G. W. Delamater, of Meadville, will get $23,093.40.

About twenty-five tons of pure lead has been dug from the New Galena mines in Berks county.

Tuesday 119,000 children resumed their studies in the public schools of Philadelphia, when they reopened for the fall term.

A. J. Meyers, of Big Spring, Cumberland county, had twenty-eight out of thirty sheep killed by lightning Thursday evening last.

Scranton choral union, which won the singing contest at the World's Fair, was welcomed by 20,000 people upon its arrival home.

Not caring to live when his wife was dead, Augustus Cross, of Rittersville, near Allentown, ate a pint of Paris green and hanged himself in the cellar.

The storm of Friday last was particularly heavy in and about Williamsport. The rain fell in torrents and the lightning struck several buildings doconsiderable damage.

George Creamer, sexton of St. James P. E. church, Lancaster, had an attack of hiccoughs which continued without any interruption for twelve days. From a stalwart man he was reduced to a mere skeleton. He is now recovering.

A red elm tree that stands in front of the premises of Jacob Morlock, in Salona, Clinton county, measures fifteen feet in circumference, four feet from the ground, the tree is thought to be considerably over one hundred years old.

Friday afternoon Herman Smith, of Williamsport, while working in a plaining mill met with an accident by which his right arm was so badly hurt that its amputation between the wrist and elbow was found to be necessary.

Lewis Fisher, a young man formerly of Frederick, Md., was up before the Carlisle court on a charge of surety of the peace and wife-beating, and the circumstances were so revolting that he was convicted at once and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary and one year in jail.

Max Valintz, of Nanticoke, Luzerne county, sent money and a wedding gown to Poland to his fiance so that she could come to this country and marry him. When she arrived she refused to become his wife and was arrested and held for court for receiving money under false pretense.

The timber land belonging to the Stephen Girard estate in Girard county, owned by the city of Philadelphia, comprises 11,000 acres. This tract is the most valuable to the acre of any hemlock land in Pennsylvania. None of the timber can be cut, however, and the dense forest is full of wild game. On one acre of the land State Botanist Rothrock found 9,600,000 feet of marketable pine.

Plans to Stop Illegal Fishing.

Fred W. Ebel, of Harrisburg, the fish commissioner, has sent notices to the sheriffs of the different counties of the State, requesting them to give their attention to illegal fishing in the streams of the Commonwealth. By the notice the sheriff is required to issue a proclamation against unlawful fishing. The sheriff is also required to destroy all dams, nets and baskets, which have been placed in the fishing streams in defiance of the law by fisherman. The sheriffs and their deputies are instructed to proceed at once, and any interference is punishable with a $50 fine.

An Over-Cautious School Marm.

It is related of an Irwin school marm, who, having an inordinate dread of contagious diseases, sent a little girl home because she said her mother was sick and had symptoms of something alarming. The next day the girl presented herself at school with her finger in her mouth and her little bonnet swinging by the string and timidly said, "We'se got a little baby at our house, but mamma told me to tell you it isn't catching." The teacher blushed slightly and said she was glad, and told the pupil to take her seat.—Greensburg *Democrat*.

An Important Land Case.

An important case, involving the right and title to eleven thousand acres of land in Snow Shoe township, this county, was on trial all last week before Judge Metzgar at Bellefonte, and will be continued this week. The land was originally covered with timber, and later was found to contain valuable coal deposits. The contention for ownership is between the Lehigh Valley company and J. L. Long, of Howard, and John Liggett, of Beech Creek.

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year.

THE NEWS.

The residence of Milton Meyers, a farmer of Millersville, Tenn., was burned, and three children perished in the flames.——Fire in Schell City, Mo., destroyed property to the value of $80,000. Three hotels, including the Duck House, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas depot, three large warehouses, an implement house, half a dozen shops, two livery stables, a number of dwelling-houses—in all, twenty-nine buildings—were burned.——Patrick Kehoe, one of Paterson's oldest shoe manufacturers, while on his way to his stables, was "held up" by four masked men, who, at the point of a revolver, commanded him to hand over his money.——The convention of postoffice clerks completed its labors in Chicago by selecting Benj. Parkhurst, of Washington, president; W. E. Crumbacker, of Chicago, secretary, and T. A. Lewis, of Boston, treasurer. The next convention will be held at Boston.——Warrants have been issued for the arrest of nine collectors of the Prudential Insurance Company, in Jersey City, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the company. Only two have been arrested as yet.——Governor Morris has made a requisition on Governor Worts, of New Jersey, for the surrender of Eli Carpenter and Annie Carpenter, who are wanted in Connecticut for burglary committed at Danbury July 13, 1893. Both are under arrest at Newark, N. J.——Alfred W. Boyle, aged twenty-two years, was picked up in an unconscious condition beside the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, a few miles west of Trenton Junction. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital, in Trenton, where he soon expired.

A fresh outbreak of the yellow fever is reported at Brunswick, Ga.——Catholic archbishops, in conference in Chicago, decided to secure a site for a residence for Archbishop Satolli in Washington.——Mexican outlaws killed a Texan rancher, who lived near Del Rio, and his boy, after brutally mutilating the father.——Ex-Judge Richard Ludlow Darremore, a well-known member of the New York bar, and for more than twenty years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, is dead.——The new city hall building, in Spokane, was destroyed by fire. At the time three tinners were at work on the roof, and are reported to have been burned to death. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $50,000.——C. P. Mills, the defaulting banker of Tecumsah, Mich., was arrested in Adrian.——The jury in the trial of W. H. Shattuck, for the killing of his child-wife, in Albany, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. Shattuck is twenty-two years of age.——The George R. Bidwell Cycle Company, in New York, instituted proceedings for voluntary dissolution. T. G. Strong was appointed temporary receiver.——A receiver was appointed by Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City, for the Beverly and Edgewater Electric Light Company. W. Daniels, of the Burlington Electric Light Company, was appointed receiver.

Robert G. H. Huntington, secretary of the House Building and Loan Association of Chicago, is missing. It is expected that Huntington is a defaulter, and that the sum will aggregate $10,000.——Arthur H. Wiseman, managar of the Western Grain and Stock Exchange at St. Louis, closed his doors. Wiseman is one of the best known of the local bucketshop men. His liabilities are $15,000.——Sophie Tenney, of Syracuse, N. Y., says she was enticed from home by Henry Marshall, a colored waiter in Cleveland.——Ex-Lieutenant Governor Crosby, of Michigan, is dead. Deceased was state senator from 1870 to 1872 and lieutenant governor from 1881 to 1883.——A telegram from Gen. Sorell, general manager of the Ocean Steamship Company, to Receiver Comer, announced that the wreck of the steamship City of Savannah has been abandoned by the Merritt Wrecking Company, who sent out to inspect her in the interest of the underwriting companies. She was insured for $150,000.

The remains of ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish were buried in the cemetery of St. Philip's Church, of the Highlands in New York.——Forty-five hundred coal miners struck in the railroad mines near Pittsburg.——While quarry laborers were shaking dice at a saloon in St. Louis, a quarrel arose between Daniel Bird and Jack Dowling over a bet of ten cents. Thomas Tierney acted as peace-maker when Bird stabbed him through the left side. Tierney died on his way to the city dispensary.——The Spokane exhibition building was destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000.——Dr. F. M. Bozinch, a young physician, who has been practicing in Bridgeport, Ct., for several months past, was arrested, charged with criminally assaulting the young wife of Joseph H. Kerochinski, in whose family the doctor lived.——The body of Tillie Boehm, the adopted daughter of Prof. William Boehm was found in Washington Park Lake, near Albany. The woman's hat on the shore led to the discovery of the body. She was twenty-four years old. No motive can be assigned.——The elevator of the W. C. Fubrer Mining Company in Mount Vernon, Indiana, was burned. Loss $100,000.

Wm. B. Gregg, of Duluth, Minn., was arrested in Philadelphia charged with trying to defraud insurance companies. John T. Clark, who swore to the circumstances of Gregg's death by drowning, was also arrested.——Charles O. Rowe, superintendant of the eight district, Western Union Telegraph Company, died very unexpectedly at Titusville, Pa. It is supposed that death resulted from heart trouble.——In a drunken row among a number of Italians at a hotel in Brighton, near Rochester, several Italians were killed and the hotel burned.——Two more Colorado banks opened their doors to business, after several week's suspension. They are the Western National, at Pueblo, and the Bank of Florence.——The large gin house and cotton sheds belonging to E. D. Jones, at Carlisle, in Clayborne county, Miss., on the branch of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, were burned by a mob of whitecaps. The gin house was posted about three weeks ago by whitecaps, who threatened its destruction if any cotton should be ginned there before the price of the staple went to ten cents per pound.

Ex-Secretary Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, who is now 84 years of age, says that in early life he was an excessive chewer of tobacco, but fearing ill effects upon his nervous system he abandoned the practice over fifty years ago, and has never taken a chew since.

TRAIN ROBBERY.

One of the Boldest Hold-Ups On Record Near Chicago.

EXPRESS CAR BLOWN UP.

A well-organized Band Makes a Rich Haul on the Lake Shore Road—The Passenger Coaches Not Entered—Brave Engineer-Fireman Escapes.

Twenty masked men held up a Lake Shore train 140 miles from Chicago near midnight, and, after wounding the engineer, blew open the safe in the express car and stole its contents. The train was the one which drew out of the Twelfth street depot of the Illinois Central road at 7:45 P. M. It reached Kendallville, a small station in Indiana, little short of four hours later. It went past the town, and had hardly gone a mile through a stretch of timber land, when the engineer slowed up near a curve. As the engine rattled round the turn, the engineer saw a red light ahead. When the train came to a stop a dozen men, sprang into the cab, and levelled rifles at the heads of the engineer and firemen. The two railroad men stood stupefied as the rifle barrels gleamed in the flickering light, and the robbers said: "Throw up your hands."

The fireman was peaceful enough, and lifted his arms at once. But the engineer was not so timid. He paid no heed to the men nor to their arms, and, with a cry of warning on his lips, turned toward the passenger coaches. A dozen rifles were quickly turned toward the plucky fellow, and a dozen shots startled the passengers, who had been awakened by the sudden stopping of the cars.

How many of the shots struck the poor engineer was not determined, but he fell with the blood gushing from an immense wound.

As the train came to a pause, there was a terrible explosion. The robbers had put dynamite under the train, and, as the stillness of the lonely place was broken, the express car cracked and split, and showed a huge gash in its side.

The conductor and the brakeman hurried to the platforms only to be covered by Winchesters in the hands of men who said they would shoot to kill if a move was made. The railroad men became motionless and dumb. A guard was put at the end of each car, and the express car was attacked. The messenger behind his barricaded door refused to obey the commands of the robbers to open the express car entrance. Shot after shot was fired at the car, but the robbers soon saw that they would gain no entrance by intimidation. They were prepared for this resistance, and blew the car open. The messenger was knocked to the floor, senseless. Half a dozen of the twenty men then looted the express car. Dynamite was again used in opening the safe, and the thieves used their own time in taking everything they thought worth carrying away. The guards at the doors of the passenger coaches were called off, a few parting shots were fired—perhaps in the air, to warn those on the train that pursuit meant death—and the band of robbers disappeared in the wooded stretch of land that skirts the railroad.

As fast as legs could carry them, messengers ran to Kendallville to spread the alarm. The sheriff of the county, aroused from bed, called on all near him for help, and soon a posse of residents of Kendallville were spreading along the highway to the scene of the hold-up. They scoured the vicinity, beat through the bush, and traveled miles through the woods, but they could find nothing. Guessing that the robbers had come from Chicago, the sheriff routed out a telegraph operator, and wired to the Chicago police the story of the robbery.

THE EXPRESS CAR LOOTED.

The train held up was the New York express on the Lake Shore road, which reaches Kendallville about midnight. It was made up of ten coaches, two express cars and one baggage car. The dynamite having wrecked only the express car, the robbers contented themselves with looting this alone, and made no effort to force an entrance to the second.

It was 3.30 A. M. when the special officer at the Lake Shore depot rushed into the Harrison Street Station and told the lieutenant in charge that No. 14 had been held up and robbed while rolling over the Indiana marshes. Lieutenant Shepard at once sent half a dozen officers to intercept the bandits if they came toward Chicago. The officers were given orders to go to South Chicago and wait there until daybreak.

The sheriff of the county in which the train was held up telegraphed Sheriff Gilbert, of Cook county, to be on the lookout for the robbers as they were coming this way.

A tramp who was stealing a ride on the express car of the train, said there must have been twenty or twenty-five men in the gang. He says that as soon as the train came to a standstill, the men ran along the train to the rear end, and when the trainmen came out on the platform to see what was the matter they were confronted by Winchesters. It is said that none of the passengers were robbed.

BRAVERY OF THE ENGINEER.

Engineer Knapp and his fireman were ordered to throw up their hands by the men who climbed on the engine. Knapp had one hand on the throttel, and he attempted to start the train. One of the desperados pushed a big revolver against his shoulder and fired. The bullet passed through, tearing a hole in which a lead pencil could be laid. The noise caused by the crashing of the express door when the dynamite bomb was hurled against it, was the first intimation that the passengers had that the train was in the hands of robbers.

There was a lively scramble among the passengers to crawl under seats and secrete what valuables they had in sight, such as watches and other jewelry. The express train robbed was one used by the United States Express Company, and is supposed to have contained a large sum of money. One of the Lake Shore officials hastened to the home of Manager Wygant, who started at once for the train despatcher's office, where a special train was made up for the officials of the railroad. At five o'clock this train left the Twelfth street depot to make a quick trip to Kendallville.

The United States Express safe is believed to have contained nearly $300,000, including a shipment of $250,000 from Chicago to a New York bank. The express officials are making every effort to conceal the facts in regard to the robbery and manifest the most profound ignorance. E. B. Hamlin, the assistant of Messenger Weisse, returned to the city and made report to General Manager Crosby, of the company, but to reporters he said he did not know anything about the case.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

A tornado at Lockport, Louisiana, killed five persons, including two sisters of charity.

No news has been received of the missing steamer Alvo, of the Atlas line, and it is believed that she was lost in the cyclone.

During the absence of their parents at a celebration at Logansville, four children of Wm. Sageser was killed by eating rapoison.

An open switch on the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad at Bardin, Ohio, caused a wreck in which three men were killed.

M. Masseni, who ate toadstools in mistake for mushrooms, at Newark, N. J., died and his wife is not expected to live. Three members of the Navarch family, neighbors of Messeni, died from the same cause.

Several men went into a coal mine, at Shelburn, Indiana, to resume works after an idleness of several weeks. A gas explosion wrecked the mine, and eleven men were taken out badly injured, four of whom are not expected to recover.

A freight train and a south-bound Chicago express on the Big Four Railroad were in collision near Batesville, Indiana, owing to a misunderstanding of orders. One man, who was stealing a ride, supposed to be Robert Stevenson, was killed, and several others were injured.

A freight and accommodation train broke through a bridge near Streator, Illinois, and the wreck caught fire from a stove. Two unknown tramps were killed and ten passengers were injured, one of them being severely burned. A brakeman is believed to have received fatal injuries.

Commissioner Frank Nolan, of Brooklyn, New York, while on his way to Chicago with a party of friends, was fatally injured near Erie, Pa., by walking off the train in his sleep. He was found an hour later in his night clothes, still breathing, but his friends did not miss him until they reached Cleveland.

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, issued an appeal to the people of the United States for help in caring for the sufferers by the late hurricane. He says that the people of his state are doing what they can, and that "starvation or pestilence will claim many thousand before the winter is over if their efforts are not supplemented." He estimates that not less than 20,000 persons are destitute, and that bread alone will cost not less than $75,000 between now and March. A report to the Governor by Dr. T. W. Babcock, says that the loss of life in the sea islands was 1,000, and that among the survivors there is a serious possibility of an epidemic of malignant fever.

TRAMPS STEAL A TRAIN.

Fifty of Them Run the Cars Away from Medford, N. J.

There is no cessation to the depredations committed by the hordes of tramps which have infested Medford. After the seige of bold house-breaking and other felonies which have put the whole populace on guard for protection the culprits turned their attention in another direction.

About fifty tough-looking customers boarded an empty train, which was standing on a siding waiting for the use of the railway officials, ran it on the main track, and then detaching the engine, loosened the brakes and ran the train down the grade, which at this point extends for several miles.

They then took full possession of the cars for sleeping and all other purposes except cooking, which was done by big fires on the ground near by. Dancing was carried on in one car.

The trainmen were notified after some delay and gave chase and, with some assistance succeeded in routing the enemy and securing the train. The tramps were so bold and belligerent that no determined efforts were made toward their arrest. People are in a state of excitement and fear, not knowing what the tramps will do next. A band of citizens patrol the town at night.

The cranberry industry, which attracts many of these men, is bigger this year than ever before, but a large number give more attention to acts of law breaking than to work. There is now about 600 in the township.

CARLISLE'S AFFLICTION.

He Will Be Operated On to Relieve Him of a Superfluous Lump.

Within a day or two Secretary Carlisle will submit to an operation, says the New York Press. A large lump has developed on his right arm above the elbow. This has resisted all treatment looking to a reduction, and Dr. Bryant and Dr. J. Ford Thompson, of Washington, have decided that it must be removed by the surgeon's knife.

Mr. Carlisle has suffered much agony from the enlargement. The lump has grown on the muscles and nerve of the arm, and has so firmly taken hold of them that the Secretary is virtually deprived of the use of his right arm.

Mr. Carlisle presented himself to Dr. Thompson to have the operation performed several days ago. The surgeon, however, refused to undertake it until softening applications had been applied to the noxious growth for a day or two. The fact of the approaching operation has been carefully guarded by the Secretary and members of his family.

It is reported that a hundred persons have been arrested in Moscow on suspicion of being implicated in a nihilist plot against the Czar's life.

SHELLING RIO.

Warships Keep Up a Firing Upon the Town for Six Hours.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

One Woman Reported Killed in United States Minister Thompson's Report—Both Ships and Forts Escaped uninjured Poor Marksmanship.

Accounts of the bombardment of Rio Janeiro are very vague. Advices received in London show that Admiral Mello, commanding the Rebel Brazilian fleet, carried out his threat to bombard the forts guarding the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.

The rebel warships, including the cruisers Aquidaban, Republica and Trajano, took up positions before the forts shortly before 9 o'clock, and a little after that hour the signal to fire was set and was promptly obeyed.

The first gun was fired from the flagship of the fleet and its detonation had scarcely died away before the shot was answered from the fort at which it was directed. The firing then became general and the noise of the bombardment was deafening.

From all the advices at hand, however, it appears that little damage was done either to the forts or to the warships. The four 20-ton breech-loading guns of the Aquidaban did not appear to be well handled, and many of their balls went wide of their marks. Equally poor marksmanship was displayed by the gunners in the forts.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the city during the continuance of the actual hostilities. At about 3 P. M., or after the bombardment had lasted six hours, the signal "cease firing" was displayed on the flagship, and the rebel fleet withdrew. There were a few casualties among the Government troops. The loss to the rebels or the damage to the ships is unknown.

Aside from the bombardment, the situation at Rio de Janeiro remains unchanged.

A GOVERNMENT GUNBOAT CAPTURED.

Buenos Ayres.—Only fragmentary news of the Brazilian revolt has been received at Buenos Ayres. President Peixoto still controls the telegraphic lines.

The insurgent squadron is reported to have bombarded an arsenal town near Rio Janeiro, but which one it is impossible as yet to ascertain. The insurgents captured the Government gunboat Alagoas, which lay in the harbor and surrendered without firing a shot.

The forts at the entrance to the harbor fired on the insurgent fleet, but without effect. The insurgents directed their fire upon the arsenals and forts. The Government ironclad, Bahia, which started for Paraguay River to oppose any revolt in the fleet at Matto Grosso, has been ordered to return to the defense of Rio Janeiro. The officers of the Government gunboat Tiradentes, which has been in the harbor of Montevideo for several days, expects to be attacked shortly by the insurgent transport Itaica, and they have prepared their ship for action. Of the 486 officers in the Brazilian Navy, 296 have joined the insurgents.

ONE WOMAN REPORTED KILLED.

Secretary Gresham has received the following cable from Minister Thompson, at Rio:—

"At 11 o'clock A. M., revolutionary forces bombarded forts commanding entrance harbor, also arsenal on wharf, center of city. A few shells were fired in the city, and a woman was killed in her residence. Commercial telegrams have again been forbidden."

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES

Wisconsin Towns and Villages Destroyed—Many Persons Missing.

Marshfield, Wis., is in a panic on account of forest fires. Many families in the surrounding districts have been burned out and children are reported missing, but no loss of life has been definitely reported. The fire department was out till late at night fighting fires inside the limit. Farmers from the surrounding county came in wagon loads for refuge in the city, many having been burned out completely. The surrounding towns are laid waste, and smoke fills the air blinding everyone. The Wisconsin Central trains are abandoned, and north of Marshfield, are running over the Omaha road. McMillan telephoned for help, and a train went out and brought back thirty families who were burned out. The high wind made the fires hard to control. Fires are still burning, but the wind has gone down. A later despatch states there is no truth in the report that people have been burned to death in the surrounding country. The only living thing burned so far as known was a yoke of oxen.

COAL FAMINE FEARED.

Colorado Will Not Be Able to Fill the Orders Which Must Come In.

A coal famine is predicted for the coming winter which will add to the misery of the poorer classes in the present period of business depression. The county that will be most affected by a coal famine includes a great sweep from Nebraska on the north to Texas in the south which district is supplied by Colorado coal.

Owing to the panic few stocking orders have been given and with the first cold snap thousands of tons will be wanted and the coal companies will be called upon to meet a sudden demand coming from an hundred stations at once, which it will be an utter impossibility to meet. To add to the difficulty, it is predicted that the coal companies to indemnify themselves from the loss of the early Fall trade, will advance the price of coal $1 or more a ton and exact cash payments. The people will be at the mercy of the companies.

A third edition of the Pope's Latin poems is soon to be published. A portrait of the Pope, carved in stone and set in a frame of gold and precious stones, is to be presented to Cardinal Gibbons.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

29th Day.—The bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was taken up and Mr. Teller spoke in opposition to repeal. During his speech he warmly resented what he termed the "lecturing" which the Senate was receiving from certain newspapers. In reply to one of the extracts read by Mr. Teller Mr. Vest said: "If there is any ultimatum coming from the President of the United States it is not known to myself nor to any of my associates. However much we may differ from the President, none of us shall ever come to the degrading conclusion that he will send a message to United States Senators seeking to control their action." Mr. Teller characterized as a "mendacious statement what "purported to be a telegraph from the President of the United States to a member of Congress, congratulating him and his associates on the passage of the repeal bill by the House of Representatives." Before he had concluded his speech Mr. Teller yielded to a motion for an executive session. At 4.50 the Senate adjourned.

30th Day.—Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, offered a resolution for an inquiry into the fact of Senators being stockholders in national banks. The resolution went over. The bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law was taken up, and Mr. Pugh (Dem.), of Alabama, a member of the Finance Committee, made a two-and-a-half hour speech against it, declaring at the close that it was the determined and unalterable purpose of the opponents of repeal to oppose it until the physical strength was exhausted, and their power of speech gone. The remainder of the session was occupied in a continuance of Mr. Teller's speech against the bill.

31st Day.—In the Senate Mr. Mitchell spoke for three hours in an elaborate argument against the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. After he got through, there sprung up between Senators Teller, of Colorado, and Hawley, of Connecticut, quite a spirited discussion, into which finally Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, entered. Then, as the hour was late, the senators were weary of the day's debate, a motion to proceed to executive business was welcomed on all sides, and, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

32nd Day.—An effort was made in the Senate, after the repeal bill was laid before it, to have a day fixed for closing general debate, but the result of that effort was not very encouraging to the hopes of those who look forward to a not distant final disposition of the bill. Mr. Voorhees made the proposition, but Mr. Dubois sat upon it, and no further effort was made to press it. A vain effort was made to secure consideration of the Printing bill.

33rd Day.—In the Senate Mr. Faulkner offered his amendment to the pending financial bill. Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, spoke against the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act. At the conclusion of Mr. Daniel's speech the Senate held an executive session.

34th Day.—The debate in the Senate on the repeal bill was altogether on the affirmative side of the question. Two speeches were made in favor of the bill, the first by Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, and the second by Mr. Higgins, of Delaware. The Senate, at 5.25 adjourned.

HOUSE.

29th Day.—In the House, Mr. Coombs, of New York, offered a concurrent resolution reciting the deplorable accident at Ford's Theatre building, and providing for the appointment of a joint committee of three Senators and three Representatives to investigate the condition of other public buildings in Washington. Upon objection the resolution went over. A resolution was adopted granting the right to Mr. Belknap, claiming a seat from the fifth Michigan district, to file notice of contest against Mr. Richardson, the sitting member. The House then adjourned.

30th Day.—The session of the House was brief. The colored representative from South Carolina, Mr. Murray, attempted to get consideration for a joint resolution appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the cyclone sufferers in the South, but, Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, objecting, the resolution was referred.

31st Day.—In the House Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, expressed his regard for newspaper men—that regard having been questioned by a portion of the press. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, vainly endeavored to secure the passage of a resolution, though he effected its reference, calling for information relative to the transportation of goods between United States ports over Canadian territory, and Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, reported, for recommittal only, a bill having for its purpose a reduction of expenditure in the way of public printing and binding.

32nd Day.—No business of interest was transacted in the House.

33rd Day.—In the House the republicans filibustered against reporting the Tucker bill to repeal the federal election laws.

34th Day.—For two hours in the House the skirmish fight over the Federal Election Bill continued. The time up to two o'clock was monopolized by the reading clerks, who monotonously called the roll of the members knowing that their task was merely a perfunctory one. The House paid tribute of respect to the memory of the late J. Logan Chipman, of Michigan, and then adjourned.

TELEPHONING AT SEA.

An American Professor Has Solved the Problem Successfully.

I. Blake, professor of electricity at the Kansas State University, has returned from the East where he had been for the entire Summer engaged in experimenting with his invention for communicating between vessels at sea. This is the third Summer that Professor Blake has been experimenting off the coast of Maine.

Professor Blake and his assistants have been working on a scheme to connect by telephone the light ship at Pollock's Rip in Vineyard Sound with the main land; that incoming vessels may establish communications for reporting ships bound for this country from European points.

Last week the official test was made and Professor Blake's method accepted. The experiment will prove untold value to commerce, inasmuch as incoming vessels will be reported at New York twenty-four hours earlier than is now possible.

THE WHITE HOUSE BABY.

Ruth's Sister Is Well, Mrs. Perrine to Remain with Mrs. Cleveland.

The White House baby is doing well and so is Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Perrine is now with her daughter and will remain until she is able to be up and about.

The President pursues his regular routine in his office. Telegrams and letters are still being delivered at the White House from people in all parts of the country congratulating the President and Mrs. Cleveland on the accession to their family.

No messages from foreign governments have yet come to hand, but several are expected by mail in course of time. Bunches of flowers from intimate friends of the Cleveland family have been received at the White House in great number, and many people of prominence, particularly those of diplomatic circles, have left their cards.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

Albert S. Bolles, chief of the Department of Industrial Statistics, will give a comprehensive review in his forthcoming annual report of the petroleum industry in Pennsylvania. It is estimated that $30,000,000 is invested in producing, manufacturing, and transporting the commodity.

Bucks County Republicans held a harmonious convention, nominated a county ticket, and adopted resolutions denouncing the National Administration.

Huntingdon Democrats nominated a complete county ticket.

A runaway electric car crashed into another car at Mauch Chunk. Both were filled with passengers, and two of them were seriously injured. The cars were wrecked.

Chester County Democrats nominated a county ticket, headed by C. P. Faucett for Prothonotary.

Frank P. Hogan, recently released from the Alleghany County prison after serving six months for alleged rioting at Duquesne, talks of bringing suit against Carnegie officials. He alleges that during the Homestead trials he was offered $6,000 to give certain testimony against the accused and is confident that the money was guaranteed by an official of the Carnegie works.

Pension Agent Skinner, of Pittsburg, confirms a report that an attorney has advised old soldiers to send a man to Washington to kill President Cleveland and his Cabinet. The name of the lawyer is not divulged, but it is stated that his arrest for inciting treason is probable.

John C. Smedley was arrested at Media and held in $1000 bail for setting fire to numerous properties in Delaware county.

The new extension of the New York, Susquehanna & Western from Stroudsburg to Wilkes-Barre is to be opened for coal traffic the latter part of this month. It has passed from the hands of the contractors to the company, and the number of workmen has been reduced one-half. The Susquehanna has a number of collieries near Scranton and has sent the coal to its line at Stroudsburg, over the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. This coal will be shipped over the New Wilkes-Barre & Eastern. The coal will be taken from the collieries over the Delaware & Hudson to Yatesville, above Wilkes-Barre, where it will be transferred to the Wilkes-Barre & Eastern.

While the educational statistics for the year ending July 1, 1893, are not entirely completed, owing to the delay arising from certain delinquent reports, there are some financial statements that can be given now. They show, in every instance, an increase for the better over the reports of a year since, as follows: Number of schools, 23,831; number of graded schools, 11,672; number of pupils, 992,221; average number of students, 801,759; average salary of male teachers a month, $42.15; average salary of female teachers a month, $31.41; number of male teachers, 8,162; number of female teachers, 17,375.

Henry Meile, a gardner and coachman on a gentleman's place at Wallingford, refused to pay a small bill of cost in a suit in which he was the defendant. He declared he did not get justice because he was "Dutch" and said he would go to jail and stay there forever sooner than pay the cost. He cried when he bid his wife good-bye and went to jail. Later he changed his mind about remaining there forever. He sent for his attorney and said: "I've got enough and will pay the costs."

Pittsburg glass blowers are much excited over a report that 150 Belgians have been imported to work in Chambers & Company's plant, the largest of the kind in the country.

Williamsport's Union Veteran Legion has promulgated an address condemning the pension policy of the Administration. It is endorsed by National Commander Tucker, and demands the passage by Congress of a per diem pension service act.

At Pittsburg twenty-two strikers were arrested and held in $10.0 bail for inciting to riot.

The new State Normal School, Stroudsburg opened auspiciously. About two hundred students being present.

John Seller, 65 years old, of Easton, employed at the lime quarries, fell twenty feet from a railroad track and was killed.

Richard Fink, one of the Mechanicsburg firebugs, was given a hearing by Judge Sadler and remanded to jail to await trial.

The Coroner has discharged Joseph Novack, who fatally shot Adam Smith, the jury deciding that the shooting was accidental.

According to the returns of the assessors the total number of qualified voters in Pottstown at the coming election will be 3602.

The report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs on the strikes in Pennsylvania for 1892 shows that aside from the Homestead strike, there were twenty-six strikes and 4023 strikers. The Homestead strike cost the men $1,250,000 and the State $440,256.31.

The Pennsylvania Society for the protection of Children from Cruelty has taken the case of Willie Brunner, of Glasgow, near Pottstown, in hand, the boy having been confined in a garret for three months by his parents.

Mary Lilly, of Elwyn, Delaware county, whose lover, Thomas McQuillian, hanged himself, tried to kill herself by drowning.

George B. Kegarise, a prominent Dunkard preacher, committed suicide by hanging at his home near Salemville. Mr. Kegarise was 60 years of age. He held services and was in particularly good spirits. In the morning he arose at 5 o'clock and went to the barn and fed his horses as was his usual custom. Two hours later his family found him hanging to a cherry tree close by the house.

Hannah Barnger, aged 16, daughter of C. S. Barager, of West Hazleton, lost her life on a swing. With a companion she boarded a pole swing, and while in mid-air became dizzy, released her hold, and was thrown forty feet away. Her neck was broken by the fall and she died shortly after.

Mecklenburg's new school building, which has been under construction for the past fourteen months, will be informally dedicated this week. It cost $30,000 and will accommodate eight schools, with an average attendance of 400 pupils daily.

North Carolina crops are reported by the State Agricultural Department to have been damaged 25 per cent. by the recent storm.

WHOM THE GODS LOVE.

You say that being so old
'Twas time for him to die?
Rings not your comment cold
And even inhuman? Why
Should tender tears be shed
When death lays young lives low,
Spared years of sorrow and fret,
Spared age's overthrow?

When young we are called away,
We shirk untold regret;
For austere time will slay
Not merely ourselves, but yet
Brand with authentic sign
His despotisms elsewhere—
Drape wisps of silvery hair
O'er eyes beloved—plough line
And furrow on treasured cheeks.
"Whom the gods love die young."
Ah me! there Wisdom's tongue
With sovereign accent speaks!

Pity the old who die;
The young behind them leave
Such bounteous grief whereby
Fate bids they should not grieve.
Heart-racked with many a sigh,
Wounded with many a scar,
Pity the old who die;
The young are happier far!
—[Edgar Fawcett, in Lippincott's.

THE FORTUNE OF WAR.

The room was comfortable enough. It was the guest-room of an old Virginian farm-house on the James river; but the farmer was away, fighting in Lee's army for the defense of Richmond, and a half-squadron of Sheridan's Horse, on outpost duty, occupied the building. The furniture of the room was old-fashioned, solid and substantial. The bed had curtains; the floor was carpeted and prints hung upon the walls The last place in the world that the room resembled or suggested was a prison. Yet the man who walked perturbedly up and down the floor was a prisoner—a Confederate prisoner of war; and the other man, who paced the court-yard outside, beneath his window, was a Federal soldier guarding him.

The prisoner had made no attempt to sleep. From 10 at night, when they had locked him there, till three in the morning, he had been feverishly striding to and fro almost without a break. When he had thrown himself, from time to time, upon the bed, it was to think and not to rest. Partly he was weighing chances, and wondering whether it was possible that Stuart's Cavalry would swoop down suddenly and rescue him; but his mind mainly dwelt upon the one paramount horror of the position in which he found himself.

His lamp was still burning, and there were pens, ink and paper lying on the table. He had asked for this favor, and his captors had granted it without demur. As they were going to shoot him at daybreak, they could scarcely grudge him so trivial an indulgence.

There was something which he wanted to write before he died, a last message to his mother in South Carolina, who was praying for his safe return. Three times already he had begun the letter, and then stopped and torn up what he had written. It was difficult to write without telling either too little or too much. At first he had intended to suppress all that was really essential in the story. But within the last hour something had happened which had changed his mind, and resolved him to write down the plain truth about the things that had befallen him. Cruel as the truth was, it was not dishonorable. Better, he thought, that his mother should hear it, than that apocryphal, and perhaps calumnious, tales should reach her ears. So, with an effort, he calmed himself, and took up his pen and wrote:

"MY DEAREST MOTHER: Whether this letter will ever reach you I cannot say, as I shall have to trust to the kind offices of the enemy for its safe transmission. In any case, before you recieve it you will have heard the worst. You will have heard that I am dead. At the moment when I write this I have only two or three more hours to live, as I am sentenced to be shot at sunrise. If these lines reach you you will also know that you have no reason to be ashamed of me, or of my brother Jefferson, who is sleeping in the next room to me, and whose prisoner I am.

"Jefferson's prisoner? That puzzles you, no doubt. Well, I will soon make you understand. It has happened very simply.

"I was serving, as you know, with Stuart's cavalry. General Stuart wanted some information which could only be obtained by passing inside the Federal lines. Happening to know the country better than most, I volunteered for the service, and, disguised as a farm hand, made my way in the direction of Richmond. I obtained my information, but on the road back I was taken by two of Sheridan's troopers. They searched me, and, unfortunately, I had concealed about me some plans I had made of the Federal defenses at Bermuda Hundred. So they brought me along to this farm house on the James river, where they are stationed under the command of my brother Jefferson — Captain Jefferson Langley of the Federal Army.

"I didn't know any more than you did, that Jefferson was fighting for the North. I hadn't seen him, any more than you have, since that day he ran away from home five years ago. I didn't even know he was alive. But when the Sergeant marched me in front of him I recognized him at once.

"He wasn't so quick at recognizing me; but that's no wonder, for, as I told you, I was disguised, and I had a ten days' beard on my face. He began questioning me:

"'You have been arrested within the Federal lines. Compromising documents have been found upon your person. You are accused of being a Confederate spy. Have you anything to say in your defense?'

"'Nothing,' I said.

"Jefferson looked up. My voice seemed to remind him of something—he didn't quite know what. Then he went on:

"'By military law the punishment of the crime of which you are accused is death.'

"'I know it,' I said.

"Jefferson looked up again.

"'If,' he said, 'you are able to put me in possession of any valuable information respecting the movements of the Confederate forces, that punishment would be remitted.'

"'I have no such information to give you,' I told him.

"That time I was quite sure that Jefferson recognized me. I could see it in his eyes. But he only said:

"'Precisely. That is the exact lie I expected you to tell.'

"And then he added:

"'Sergeant, take your men outside and leave the prisoner alone with me.'

"The men filed out, and the Sergeant followed them and closed the door. As soon as it was shut, Jefferson got up from the table where he was sitting and gripped me by the hand.

"'Arthur,' he said, 'I haven't seen you these last five years. But I'm not mistaken. You are my brother Arthur, aren't you?'

"I hadn't meant to tell him who I was. You see he'd got to order me to be shot anyway, and it seemed better he shouldn't know he was sentencing his own brother. But it wasn't any use trying to deceive him then. He wouldn't have believed it. So I owned up.

"'Yes, Jefferson,' I said. 'I'm Arthur Langley right enough. I was in hopes you wouldn't recognize me. But you have.'

"Then we sat down and talked of many things while the soldiers waited outside.

"He asked me for news of you, and wanted to know if you had forgiven him for running away from home. I told him that you had, and that he must go back to you after the war was over; and he promised that he would. And then we both cursed the war that had brought us together so strangely and so terribly, and poor Jefferson seemed even more distressed than I was by our awful meeting. He broke down and sobbed, poor boy.

"'God knows, Arthur,' he said, 'I'd let you go right away back to Stuart's camp if I could. But I can't.'

"And he couldn't, mother.

"'I know you can't do it, Jefferson,' I told him. 'You're men wouldn't let you. If you tried they'd mutiny.'

"He allowed that it was more than likely.

"'Likely?' I said. 'It's a dead certainty. I'd be shot just the same if you tried; and your second in command would put you under arrest, and your Colonel would see that you were shot, too. No, Jefferson, you've got it to do, and you'd best get it done right away.'

"The poor boy sat down and covered his face with his hands, sobbing, 'Oh, my God! my God!'

"I tried to calm him a bit, telling him that it was only the fortune of war, and that when I started I knew I was taking my life in my hands. But it didn't seem to comfort him. He kept pacing up and down the room saying, 'I can't do it! I can't do it!'

"But I told him that he must do it—there was no way out of it. Then he made a great effort and calmed himself. He sat down at the table and struck the gong, and then the sergeant came into the room again.

"'Serg-ant,' he said, 'the prisoner will be shot at daybreak. For the present you will lock him in the room opposite to mine.'

"And so they brought me up here and left me."

There was a break in the letter here. Arthur Langley began several sentences, only to strike his pen through them again. But presently he went on thus:

"You will be angry with Jefferson, mother. You will think that I am making excuses for him, and that he might have saved me if he'd liked. Then read on, mother. I have something else to tell you. When you have read it you will never think badly of Jefferson again.

"Two hours ago I heard some one tapping gently at my door, and a voice—it was Jefferson's voice—spoke to me in a whisper.

"'Arthur! Arthur!' he said. 'Don't answer me. Arthur, or some one may hear you, but listen carefully to what I say.'

"I listened, and this was what he said:

"'If you put your hand into your wash-hand jug you will find a key that will unlock your door. In the passage you will see a Federal uniform and an overcoat. Put them on and walk right out through the front door, and make straight for the clump of trees to the west. Button your coat well over your face, and you will be mistaken for me. I usually visit the sentries about this time. If you are challenged, imitate my voice and give the password "Petersburg." Good-by, Arthur, and God bless you.'

"There, mother! you see what Jefferson was willing to do for me. I wonder if you understand why I'm not going to let him do it? It is because I know just what the offer means. It means that Jefferson will be arrested for conniving at my escape and shot instead of me. I musn't allow that to happen, must I?

"Jefferson and I weren't as good friends as we should have been in the old times; but I always allowed there was grit in him, and now I know it. I hope there's grit enough in me to stand out against this temptation. It's a temptation to think that there's that uniform waiting for me all the while, and I've only to put it on and get clear away. I wonder ——"

Once again he stopped writing. The temptation had been a real one; for life is very sweet at two-and-twenty, and it is hard to let it go by merely sitting still and refusing to accept a sacrifice. Moreover, the words which Arthur Langley had just put on paper struck back into his brain, and once more set him thinking. In a sort of delirious fancy he saw himself yielding to the temptation, and putting on that uniform, and walking away safely into the open. It seemed so easy and so simple. Fatigue and sleeplessness had broken down his nerves, and an irresistible power impelled him to the action.

"By God!" he whispered hoarsely, "I will do it. I must do it."

He held the letter he had just written over the lamp, and let it burn away to cinders. Then he drew the key from its hiding-place and undid the door, and stepped out silently into the passage. The promised uniform was in readiness for him and he bent down to pick it up.

The door of the room opposite, where his brother, the Federal officer, slept, was open. Driven by a sudden impulse, he stepped up to it on tiptoe, and looked in. Jefferson Langley was sleeping quietly, with the moon shining through the window on his handsome, boyish face, and making a glitter on his golden hair. His sleep was the calm and peaceful sleep of one who has done his duty, and has no more cares upon his mind.

Arthur Langley stood as it were spell-bound, and gazed at him. The infinite peacefulness of the face at first perplexed him. But presently he grew to understand it; and a great shame for his own contemplated cowardice stole over him. Gradually his muscles relaxed. Silently, and without a word, he gathered up the uniform and carried it to a spot where it might lie without exciting any one's suspicions. Having done this he crept back to his room and locked himself in again, and hid the key where none were likely to discover it.

Then, feeling a great weight lifted from his mind, he threw himself down upon the bed, and slept dreamlessly, like his brother, till the dawn.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

TO TAKE THE PLACE OF LEATHER.—A new material is proposed as a substitute for leather. It is called "flexus fibra," and is derived from flax, suitably prepared and oiled. It has the same appearance as leather, is particularly supple, and takes a polish eqally well with the best kinds of calf. The material is said to possess great tenacity, while affording great ease and comfort to the foot when made into shoes. Flexus fibra, being of vegetable origin, is calculated also to facilitate free ventilation, and thereby to obviate the discomfort arising from what is called "drawing" the feet.

THE INTER-RELATION OF FORCES.—Water freezes and becomes ice at 32 degrees of Fahrenheit, whereas mercury freezes at 39 degrees below zero of Fahrenheit; olive oil, on the contrary, shows signs of congelation at from 40 to 45 degrees of Fahrenheit. The three substances quoted being all liquids the difference in the loss of heat requisite to bring them to solidification is very great indeed. The action of heat on fluids or solids is equally various. Water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, lead melts at 612 degrees; the fusing point of gold is 2,016 degrees, and of iron 3,000 degrees. We give these particulars in order to show what enormous changes can be effected by cold in the transmutation of a substance from a liquid to a solid, or by heat from a solid to a liquid state. Ether boils at 96 degrees Fahrenheit, but has never been frozen by the severest cold. The forces exerted by the action and reaction of heat and cold are best exemplified under the head of steam, which has only been called forth and made use of by man since about the middle of the eighteenth century, but it has been in action on a gigantic scale in nature for probably hundreds of thousands of years, it being the opinion of many geologists, including Lyell, that it is the generation of steam, whether developed by the internal heat of the earth in a state of fusion, or whether by that of the chemical action of the elements in the bowels of the earth developing heat, which, acting on water and thus generating steam, is the great force that throws up such enormous rocks and masses of lava as Etna has been doing. The rocks and lava thus thrown up are in a state of fusion by heat; but they gradually cool by exposure to the air and form solid rocks and mountains. This action and reaction has been going on for thousands of years with little cessation. Heat and cold, again, cause the oceanic currents on our earth between the equator and the poles, and vice versa, and thereby affect the earth's magnetism or polarity, not only on our globe, but probably all throughout the universe. This is borne out by the fact that "the aurora borealis is decidedly an electrical phenomenon, which takes place in the highest regions of the atmosphere, since it is visible at the same time at places very distant from each other. Dr. Faraday conjectures that the electric equilibrium of the earth is restored by aurora conveying the electricity from the poles to the equator."—[Westminster Review.

THE ORDINARY THERMOMETER.—Ordinary thermometers are generally defective, says a scientific writer, because of slovenly work in making them; the testing, pointing and sealing being carelessly done. Tests should only be made by comparison with a standard thermometer, placed with the instrument to be tested under water. But in the cheap shop the water used is often allowed to grow cool, and is then suddenly warmed by an addition of hot water. The testing accordingly is inaccurate. In these shops also the zero point is determined simply by placing the bulb in snow, and when the mercury has become stationary the thumb is placed on the point where this is shown and a file makes the mark. The initial point is usually thus misplaced from a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch, and the whole scale is rendered wrong. Thermometers with metallic plates are sometimes incorrect. The degrees on them are marked by means of dies, which cause a warping or curling of the plates. These have to be rolled to flatten them again, and this causes an increase in the size both of the plates and the degrees. Allowance is sometimes made for this in making the dies, but the result is usually unsatisfactory. A further source of error in this kind of thermometer comes from the fact that most of them are tested at one point. The manufacturer relies on a scale of degrees that is very nearly true, and uses it for all instruments having a bulb of like size. The result is that the thermometers are in error at certain points. It is for this reason also that glass thermometers, which have degrees marked upon the glass with type, are apt to be incorrect. The type used is the same for all glass of a similar kind, notwithstanding that the bulbs may vary in size. Scientific thermometers are usually tested as to their accuracy before they are used at some authoritative observatory. In England this is done at the government station at Kew; in this country at the physical laboratory at Yale and Harvard Universities, and at the Smithsonian Institution. Certificates are granted showing the amount of error, if any.

HISTORIC VESSELS.

COLUMBUS CARAVELS AND VIKING SHIP AT THE FAIR.

Exact Reproductions of the Three Vessels in Which Columbus Found a New World—The Hardy Norsemen's Frail Craft.

Writing from Chicago, a World's Fair correspondent of the New York Tablet says:

The first of objects of interest to which I was attracted were the Caravels of Columbus. It is needless to say that these three Fifteenth century ships were built and fitted out at the expense of the Spanish Government. They are stationed in the little stretch of water that lies between the Convent of La Rabida and the Casino Hall. They were built in accordance with all the data regarding the original craft it was possible to obtain. The largest, the Santa Maria, is the one open to inspection. Upon her mast is tacked a card from which I obtained her dimensions. At the water line she is a little more than 71 English feet, her beam not quite 26 feet, and the hold is 22½ feet deep. The rear and forward ends of this hull are, as it were, boarded over. At the forward end the bow and sides rise well up, over this flooring on which her sailors had a little free space. At the rear is the cabin of the admiral, over which a smaller deck hangs, out and back of the rudder, a regular poop. If this tiny vessel be contrasted with some of our modern Atlantic steamers the grandeur of Columbus' deed assumes proportions that are simply beyond the power of words to say. When I looked at the narrow space where I suppose those hardy men came to their chief a few days before the voyage ended and forced from him the promise to return if land came not to view within three days, in very truth my heart went out to them. Surely, that those fifty odd men should have been cooped up in that little ship for two long months was a species of confinement whose weariness is almost beyond the compass of imagination. You may somewhat fancy the weariness of such imprisonment when you recall the historical fact that they did not encounter even a storm to break the monotony of their cheerless voyage. It was sky above and sea below, and ever an east wind filling their sails. Yet they were cooped up in a narrow little space, hemmed in by the bulwarks of their tiny ship. No wonder the varying of the needle awakened such fears in minds already filled with fears! The caravel Santa Maria has come to the World's Fair after having taken part in the ceremonies and festivities which were held at Palos on the 3d of August and the 12th of October, 1892. Built in Cadiz her keel was laid on the 21st of April. She was launched on June 26th, and on the 29th of July went to sea bound for the port of Palos to take part in the festivities referred to above. Some ancient relics are displayed on her deck. Some of those old time lombards with small stout iron hoops around the barrel are to be seen, and hanging in nets near them the round stone shot with which they were loaded. The sides of the vessel are hung with the arms of the soldiers and sailors—pikes, battle-axes, arquebuses, shields, bows and arrows. Before the pilot's wheel is a compass, which a card informed me was an exact reproduction of those drawn on the charts of Juan de la Costa, pilot of he Santa Maria. On the half deck is the cabin of the Admiral. A little room—in truth the only part of the caravel that has any semblance to a room—about 15 feet deep and 12 feet wide, its front boarded up and ornamented with gothic arches, one door and three windows—this is the place where, undoubtedly, the World-finder spent many an hour in anxiousness and many an hour in prayer. I approached with a feeling of reverence. No one is allowed to enter. I stood at the door and carefully studied the interior. A heavy table is in the center, on it are an hour glass, an ancient chart, a clumsy and rude looking ink-stand, a white candlestick, an astrolabe and a forestaff, instruments the old-time mariners used for measuring the height of the stars. Around the walls are hung the arms of the officers. On the side of the room and immediately against its boarded front stands an old cupboard. Next to the cupboard is a wooden bedstead. Four chairs are set about the room and these are peculiarly shaped. They have no backs and resemble the letter "U's" joined at the curve. On the right wall of the cabin hangs an exact copy of the pennant taken by Columbus on the voyage of discovery. It is precisely similar to the one borne by John, of Austria, at the Battle of Lepanto and in fact by all great Spanish Leaders as the symbol of command. On the rear wall hangs a picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Succor. One flight of stairs more and I had mounted the highest deck. Doubtless this was the watchers' stand as it is the highest part of the ship. An octagonal lantern with ornamental iron work graces the railing that forms the rear guard of the deck. So carefully exact have those been who supervised the building of this caravel that in this lantern is placed a partially burnt candle. On either side of this deck on the top of the railing is a falconet. This is a small cannon, in shape very much like to a lombard; but only two feet long, and while securely fastened is yet capable of being turend around on a pivotal attachment. Beyond these objects there is little of interest on shipboard. A crew of Spanish sailors man the caravel and all is as it were 400 years ago—all, except Columbus and Juan de la Costa, and the Salve Regina at nightfall! Oh, that the wheel of time might turn back and dip the wide world and all of the earth in that atmosphere of piety in which the rude sailors of four centuries ago were born and bred.

The Pinta and the Nina are lying quite close to the Santa Maria. They are much smaller and neither is open to the inspection of visitors. I cannot begin to tell you with what a sparkle of antique realism these three caravels make the Convent of La Rabida glitter.

From this point I stepped down along the lake shore to view the Viking ship that arrived from Norway a few days after the Spanish Caravels anchored at the Convent. It is nothing more than a very large skiff with a mast and lateen sail. Along the sides are circular shields a little larger than a barrel head. These are alternately red and yellow. Between them rested the oars. Its bow, rising up about six feet, develops into a dragon's head and neck. Beside such rude ornaments the long and grizzly-bearded Olafs stood, chief figure in a fleet of a thousand craft as crude as this. In such frail ships as these came old Sweyn to Britain's coast and a Dane sat on the English throne. And farther back than he those hardy men who found shelter from their enemies in the tempest, who used the tempest to shield them when they meditated an attack, the people of whom Hengist and Horsa were the leaders, came over to Britain's coast in such galley vessels. This slight frail thing is in terrible contrast with the battle ship "Illinois" near which it rests. Oh! the utter helplessness of ten thousand frail weak skiffs such as this, in contest with a floating fort shielded in iron and bristling from stem to stern with the gleaming barrels of huge cannons!

THE FUEL QUESTION.

Possible Exhaustion of the Present Sources of Supply.

With the rapid extension of the application of power to manufacturing, transportation, and all other industrial purposes, the extent of our fuel resources and the modes of securing and using them become of the greatest importance. The ease with which the different forms of fuel have heretofore been secured in this country has led, in many quarters, tf reckless waste and extravagant modes of use, in the apparent belief that the stores from which these sources of power have been drawn were inexhaustible. No greater error can be conceived than that of supposing the world's supply of fuel, under the present systems of transformation of energy, to be exhaustless in amount. As is well known, the total available supply of English coal is reliably measurable, at the present rate of consumption, in terms of a period of years which does not by any means extend indefinitely into the future. A very few years, indeed, have sufficed to practically exhaust our own natural gas supply, although the most ruthless waste has contributed largely to this result. It is not impossible that the discovery of new fields may replenish the waning store of gaseous fuel, although that does not now seem probable. A considerable number of oil fields have ceased to yield a paying output, and many others have reached the period of decreasing production. Although the prospect for the discovery and utilization of new oil centres in different parts of the world is certainly encouraging, experience conclusively shows that only a limited supply in reference to the world's demands can be expected.

The case is not so very different when the matter of coal supply is considered. It is true that our soft coal is found in so many locations and in such quantities that it seems to be practically limitless; and at the present rate of use it is so. There is every reason, however, to anticipate an increasingly rapid extension of the application of mechanical power, with a correspondingly enormous consumption of fuel under the present modes of use. If it were possible to estimate this increased consumption for the next century, on the one hand, and our available soft-coal supply on the other, there is no reason to believe that the latter would not be quite finitely expressed in terms of the former. Some really startling, though very conservative, results were recently set forth by the Pennsylvania commission appointed to investigate the matter of waste in anthracite coal mining. In the first place, it was shown that in the past not more than about 30 per cent. of the actual coal in the ground has been obtained for the market by mining operations. The committee believes that this percentage may in the future be raised to 40 by reworking the coal lands and by utilizing the coal now in the culm banks. Even that gain, however, leaves a loss of 60 per cent.

The full significance of these figures does not appear until they are made to exhibit the total available remaining supply in the three great anthracite districts. There remain in the Wyoming district four and one-half times the amount already mined, and in the Lehigh district but two and one-half times the amount now mined, while the Schuylkill district has been depleted of one-fifteenth only of its total store. The quantity termed "mined" includes the 40 per cent. available for market and the 60 per cent. loss. It is thus seen that the supply of anthracite coal is quite limited. Indeed, view the whole question in any way that we will, it is apparent that the present system of utilizing power from its great natural sources is such as to make the exhaustion of our natural fuel supply a mere matter of definite time.

It is very probable, however, in fact almost a certainty at the present time, that developments in the science of energy will lead to direct and vastly more economical utilization of the power stored in nature. The best of our present processes are in reality excessively wasteful, and would within a definite period of time exhaust the supply. But probably no one can be found bold enough to predict that exhaustion and deny that further advances in science will not radically improve our present methods and virtually open new sources of supply of power. It is only through such possible avenues that escape from ultimate fuel exhaustion can be made, and they indicate the way to the most interesting and remarkable scientific developments that have yet been made.

For the Nails.

A bit of emory paper two inches long by three-quarters of an inch wide is far better for the nails than a file; it can slip under them and gently remove any little roughness that a file would only aggravate and it is very gentle in its treatment of the tiny color spots that thimble, racquets or pens seem determined to produce. Slip the emory paper into your pocket-book with the hair-pin and the extra postage stamp and you are armed against all emergencies. No other manicure tool than the emory paper is necessary, for a finer polish can be produced by quick, light rubbing of the nails of one hand on the ball of the other thumb than by all the chamois skin or velvet polishers in creation.

A RIDGE OF CORN.

With heart grown weary of the heat,
And hungry for the breath
Of field and farm, with eager feet
I trod the pavement dry as death
Through city streets where vice is born—
And sudden, lo! a ridge of corn.

Above the dingy roofs it stood,
A dome of tossing, tangled spears,
Dark, cool and sweet as any wood.
Its silken gleam and plumed ears
Laughed on me through the haze of morn—
The tranquil presence of the corn.

Upon the salt wind from the sea,
Borne westward swift as dreams
Of boyhood are, I seemed to be
Once more a part of sounds and gleams
Thrown on me by the winds of morn
Amid the rustling rows of corn.

I bared my head and on me fell
The old, wild wizardry again
Of leaf and sky, the moving spell
Of boyhood's easy joy or pain,
When pumpkin trump was Siegfried's horn
Echoing down the walls of corn.

I saw the field (as trackless then
As wood to Daniel Boone)
Wherein we hunted wolves and men,
And ranged and twanged the green bassoon.
Not blither Robin Hood's merry horn
Than pumpkin vine amid the corn.

In central deep the melons lay,
Slow swelling in the August sun.
I traced again the narrow way
And joined again the stealthy run.
The Jack-o'-lantern race was born
Within the shadows of the corn.

O wide, west wilderness of leaves!
O playmates far away! O'er thee
The slow wind like a mourner grieves,
And stirs the plumed ears like a sea.
Would we could sound again the horn
In vast, sweet presence of the corn!
—[Hamlin Garland, in Harper's Weekly.

MANY WOOD BUFFALO.

Plenty of Them North of Edmonton—What Traders Report.

James Mundie, a representative of the firm of Carscaden & Peck, who has just returned to the city from a business trip in the West, brings an interesting bit of intelligence concerning the wood buffalo of the North. Three years ago, when Mr. Mundie was at Edmonton, on a trip similar to the one just completed, he purchased the head of a wood buffalo, and it was thought at the time that it was the last one that would ever be seen, as the species was supposed to have beome practically extinct. Imagine, then, Mr. Mundie's surprise a week ago on again visiting Edmonton to find there one trader with ten heads and another with twenty robes, and to learn that over two hundred of the animals had been killed by Indians this season in the Slave Lake and Peace River districts. In the lot which Mr. Mundie saw at Edmonton was the largest head he had ever seen, and the robes were of an exceptionally good quality, the hair being very dark and grizzly. The traders told him that some of the animals killed were of such a great size that the Indians were unable to turn them over, and had to split the carcasses in two in order to remove the robes. This is a point worthy of note, as it has always been stated by those supposed to know that the wood buffalo are smaller than the plain buffalo.

Mr. Secord, the trader who brought in the robes from the North, had also in his pack 200 musk ox robes from the barren lands east of the Mackenzie river. Another trader brought in 100 ox robes. Mr. Secord is the authority for the statement that 200 wood buffalo robes will reach Edmonton this summer from Slave Lake and Peace river.

The question where did these wood buffalo so suddenly come from now naturally suggests itself. The Indians and traders had long ago given up hope of seeing any again. The theory—and a plausible one it is—which is advanced by the traders is that the remnant of the large herds that once roamed through the prairies and forests of the Northwest found a feeding ground secluded from the customary haunts of the Indians and safe from the Winchesters of the hunters, and rapidly repleted their decimated numbers. Last winter the weather was unusually severe, and in addition to the heavy cold snow storms prevailed and thus the animals were driven southward insearch of food, and wandered in the track of the Indians, who only too eagerly rushed among them and slaughtered them right and left. The heavy catch of musk ox is accounted for in the same way, they having been driven south from their feeding grounds in the barren lands of hunger. Raw musk ox robes are selling this year for $40 apiece at Edmonton.

Mr. Mundie states that Mr. Secord's pack of furs was worth $10,000. He had in the lot no less than six hundred beaver skins, the finest that have ever been seen in this country. In fact all the fur that is coming from the North this season is far better than ordinarily. —[Winnipeg Free Press.

Vast Power of the Atmosphere.

Somebody has made the calculation that, taking the quantities roughly and in round numbers, the atmosphere weighs about a ton to every square foot of the earth's surface, 25,000,000 tons per square mile, or 5,000,000,000,000,000 tons on the total of 200,000,000 square miles; and its energy is that due to the motion of this inconceivable mass, at velocities varying all the way from the slightest zephyr to the hurricane and the cyclone, rushing over the prairie or along the surface of the sea at more than one hundred miles an hour. Again, according to this authority, a cubic mile of air, weighing about ten billion pounds, develops, at the rate of motion of the cyclone, some 4,000,000,000,000 "foot tons" of energy, and if all were employed at such rate for the performance of work, useful or destructive, this number of "foot pounds" would be equivalent to more than 2,000,000,000,000,000 horse power.—[New York Sun.

The Laplanders rub their noses against the nose of him whom they would honor.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. SEPT. 14.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff,
JOHN P. CONDO.

For Treasurer,
JOHN Q. MILES.

For Register,
GEORGE W. RUMBERGER.

For Recorder,
W. GALER MORRISON.

For Commissioners,
GEORGE L. GOODHART.
T. FRANK ADAMS.

For Coroner,
DR. H. K. HOY.

For Auditors,
H. W. BICKLE.
W. W. ROYER.

TIRES AND ROADS.

The last legislature in the State of New York enacted a law reducing the road tax to farmers, who used broad tires on their wagons. Any tire below three and one half inches in breadth in that state causes an iucrease of road tax to the owner. As a set of tires will cost no more than twelve dollars the reduction in tax soon pays for them. The weight of the load carried where wide tires are used is increased sufficiently to pay for the outlay in a brief period. Another advantage is that wheels last much longer where wide tires are used, because side jars on the spokes are less frequent. Another benefit is sure to follow the use of wide tires, viz., men's tempers will not be on the ragged edge so frequently and profanity will not be an adjunct of every load to town or station. The use of wide tires means better roads and better roads means relief to the farmer and his hard worked horses, and any law that accomplishes this benefits agriculture and stands for progress. Why not agitate for a law in this state similar to the one passed in New York so that the narrow tire that cuts up and ruins our roads may gradually disappear and finally become a thing of the past.

BUTTING AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

Another parcel of protracted despoilers of the majority has cried out in fear. The American Iron and Steel Association, of which the once celebrated Benjamin Franklin Jones, sometime Chairman of the Republican National committee, is President, and Mr. James M. Swank is Secretary, has sent to the Hon. William L. Wilson, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, a solemn and sonorous protest against the ripping up of the tariff. If Mr. Swank is the author of this protest, he ought to fine himself a month's pay, for it is a sprawling and futile production. It goes back to ancient history, and gravely argues that the tariff should not be interfered with because the two reasons assigned by Mr. Cleveland in his message of 1887 as necessitating tariff revision do not now hold good. The surplus revenue has disappeared to parts unknown, and prices are lower, according to the American Iron and Steel Association, than they were before the protective tariff was made, whereas wages are higher.

What is all this to Hecuba? The tariff revision proposed by Mr. Cleveland in 1887, when he was still a protectionist, has nothing to do with the destruction of protection and the making of a tariff for revenue only, the policy to which he is committed now. Wages and prices are not pertinent to the discussion of the tariff in 1893. The Democratic party is vowed to the annihilation of protection because, as the platform distinctly sets forth, protection is unconstitutional and a fraud and robbery. The legal and moral objections to protection are sufficient to overrule any purely economic arguments, if such there are, in its favor.

The American people have decided that protection is robbery and a violation of the Constitution. Mr. Jones and Mr. Swank and all the other partakers of the profits of robbery should prepare for the inevitable, submit to the will of the people, and shut up. In the light of the Chicago platform, the pleadings of protected manufacturers against the enactment of a tariff for revenue only, have much the air of resolutions passed by the Forty Thieves against grand and petit larceny.—N. Y. *Sun.*

HASTINGS AND GREGG.

The success of General Hastings in the Republican primaries of Berks county has been heralded by some of the heated Hastings advocates as an end to the likehood of General Gregg's nomination for governor next year. A casual examination of the situation will show the faultiness of this hope, remarks the *Patriot.*

Senator Quay does not want to see General Hastings nominated but still less does he want General Gregg to be the candidate. To keep Gregg's home delegates from favoring Gregg was the purpose of Quay's lieutenants and this could not be safely done by making Hastings the issue. Now that Greggs guns have been silenced at his own home the Quay hope is that Gregg will surrender.

To kill off Hastings will be the work of the Quay guards now. Hastings is ambitious, more or less conceited and quite popular. He is at that dangerous age when if elected Governor he might set up for himself instead of taking orders. Mr. Quay does not want him for governor. He wants a candidate next year, just as he wanted the same kind for years before, whom he can own. He does not mean to have Hastings killed off at one stroke. Quay is less daring than he used to be, his courage now often melting away to genuine cowardice. But he is no less dangerous and no less hateful of opponents than he used to be. His inclinations to stab in secret have developed if his desire to fight in open field has weakened. The knife is to be used for Hastings, not the gun.

But in killing off Hastings the Senator may find himself with a living Gregg on his hands. General Gregg, regardless of the Berks county manipulation, is likely to be one of the liveliest of Republican candidates for governor next year. There are no better men in official life in this state to-day than General Gregg. He was not raised up by a boss, nor can one put him down if he shakes his gray head and says nay.

THE REPUBLICAN hope to gobble the sheriff and two commissioners in this county is not likely to pan out fat at all. It is as much as thinking that Democrats are foolish as well as muleish enough to defeat good men on their own ticket, Democrats of the truest stripe, in order to place the county under Republican rule of which the citizens of our county, of all parties, only so recently were so tired. No, Centre county has had enough of Cookism and Henderson rule, and it does not want any more served up.

ENCOURAGED by the heavy gate receipts, the managers of the World's Fair will, at a special meeting called for that express purpose on Monday next, discuss the advisibility of prolonging the Exposition until January 1 next. It is possible that large crowds may be attracted even when hyperboreal blasts shall have begun to blow over Jackson Park. The Cairo street in midwinter, for example, might be a sight worth traveling miles to behold.

BRIEFS AND COMMENTS.

A Clearfield pensioner who signed a patent medicine testimonial, certifying that he had recovered his health through a use of the preparation, finds his pension stopped on the strength of his certificate. This is a case in which the pensioner took the wrong medicine.

The troubles down in Brazil have raised the price of coffee two or three pegs. This is too bad and our old lady friends will have to thin it out with water, or mix it with rye, to hold their own, until the trouble in Brazil has simmered down to its proper "grounds." Still we are all glad that

The new White House baby will be known hereafter as "Esther." This old-fashioned name has been selected for the child by the President and Mrs. Cleveland. It is stated that the selection of this name has no significance other than the partiality of the parents for scriptural denominatives and that it means "A Star" and "Good Fortune," and while we mention scriptural things here we have a case where a minister got tired waiting until his departure for the "other side of Jordan" came in its natural routine, consequently

George B. Kegarise, a Seventh-day Baptist preacher and one of the best known men in Bedford county, committed suicide by hanging, at his home near Salemville. Mr. Kegarise was sixty years of age. He held service the night previous and was in particularly good spirits, and fed his horses, as was his usual custom. Two hours later his family found him hanging to a cherry tree close by the house.

THE violators of the fish laws are catching it all around. From all parts of the state we see accounts of persons being prosecuted for illegal fishing.

Three Years for Tax Collectors.

It may not be generally known, but all the tax collectors elected next February are to be elected for a term of three years, as per the act of the legislature passed last May, which says: "The qualified voters of boroughs and townships in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall, on the third Tuesday of February after the passage of this act and triennially thereafter, vote for and elect one qualified person for tax collector, who shall serve for three years.

——The REPORTER gives you all the news—local and general—only $1.50 per year in advance.

WAIT : FOR : THEM.

Our buyer is at present in New York purchasing our supply of goods for the coming Fall and Winter season, and we can consistently say that the stock of clothing and wearing apparel, which we will place on our counters, will be larger and more complete than any ever before received by us.

COME AND SEE THEM.

And we will show you a stock such as has never before been displayed in these parts. We want the public to inspect them and they will verify our statement.

FAUBLE'S,

BROCKERHOFF ROW. - BELLEFONTE, PA.

HE REBUKES THE CHRISTIANS.

A Buddhist Says we Condemn Religions of Which we Know Nothing.

At the congress of religions in Chicago, arrayed in robes of spotless white, which seemed all the whiter by reason of his swarthy countenance and wealth of jet black hair, with arm and index finger extended, and with every muscle of his body quivering with excitement, Dharmapala, the Buddhist priest and scholar from Calcutta, stood on the edge of the platform in the Religious Congress the other afternoon. The Buddhist had been introduced, after an address of remarkable liberality, by the Rev. Dr. E. L. Rexford, of Boston. He expressed his gratification that an opportunity had been afforded him of crossing the water to participate in the parliament, and said that it mattered little what a man's dogma, or what his theology, if he was only sincere and true to the light within him. Then, surveying the audience, he suddenly demanded:

"How many of you have read the life of Buddha?"

Five hands, four of them belonging to women, were held up.

"Five only," said the Buddhist. "Four hundred and seventy-five millions of people accept our religion of love and of hope. You call yourself a nation, a great nation, and yet you do not know the history of this great teacher. How dare you judge us? [The audience cheered again and again.]

"You complain that you do not make converts among us," he continued, "you preach a God of love, but in your actions you are selfish. You make of an ignorant or an unsophisticated man a perfect hypocrite. You have used the story of a life-crushing, bloody juggernaut to secure the means to save alleged heathens.

"Juggernaut has been popularized by Christian missionaries, and yet a commission composed of eminent Englishmen has declared that the Christian idea of juggernaut is a myth and that death and blood are repulsive to our people. This Christian story has been exploded. It has gone into oblivion."

And so the Orientalist went on, scoring his hearers and defending his own creed. He asked how many read the life of Mohammed, the prophet of Arabia, and when four hands went up he asked why they should denounce Mohammedanism, when they knew nothing of it or its founder. With every sentence he carried his audience with him.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchace price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. J. D. Murray, Druggist.

A Snyder County Snake Story.

Last Friday Mr. J. D. Wetzel, of Beavertown, Snyder county, while on his way out to the mountain to chop wood, came across a den of copperhead snakes. He succeeded in killing sixty of them in a few minutes. The next day he requested W. H. Spect and a number of other business men to go with him to where he had killed the serpents, which they did, and to their astonishment found eighteen large and forty-two half grown copperheads which he had killed.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of Huyett, Meyer & Boozer was dissolved, on September 2nd, by mutual consent, the interest of D. J. Meyer in above firm, having been purchased by E. M. Huyett. All persons having accounts with the said firm will please call and make settlement forthwith. All collections will be made by Huyett and Boozer, at their office.

The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the new firm, trading as the Centre Hall Implement Works.

E. M. HUYETT.
W. O. REARICK.
sep14-3t HENRY BOOZER.

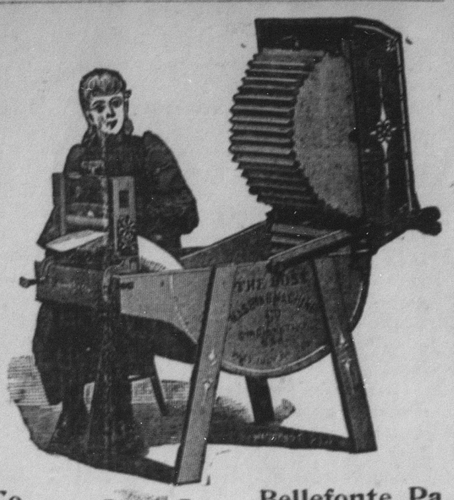
Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

is the truthful startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless *Guaranteed* tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

BOSS
Washing Machine.



1. It washes clothes perfectly clean.
2. It works smooth and easy.
3. It cannot tear the clothes.
4. It adjusts itself to the size of the wash, so you can wash one shirt as well as ten.
5. No dirt can accumulate in this machine as in others; opening one waste cock removes it all.
6. Your wringer can be attached right to the machine, allowing water to run back into it.
7. It can be thoroughly ventilated, so no damp remains to rot the wood.
8. It is reasonable in price.
9. Wringers sold separate.

McCALMONT & Co., - - Bellefonte, Pa.

HYDRAULIC
CIDER PRESSES.

---HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER,—

Manufacturers Agents for Centre and adjoining counties, for

Hydraulic Cider and Wine Presses, ...
. . Evaporators, Apple Graters, Cider Pumps
. . And General Cider Makers' Supplies. . .

O———O

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

o——o Go To o——o

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

Can't Be Excelled!

For the execution of all kinds of Job Work, at low prices. We have new equipment throughout, including all the latest faces of type, new, fast presses, etc., and can furnish anything from a Wedding Invitation to a large poster.

Try it.

COBURN.

Items of Interest from Our Neighboring Town.

A. J. Campbell spent Sunday with his family at this place.

Mrs. Porter and Miss Campbell, of Clintondale, spent Sunday at the home of A. J. Campbell.

Miss Diebler, of Shamokin, Pa., a charming and vivacious lady, is visiting at the home of James A. Kooney. Boys of a marriageable age please take notice.

Mrs. G. R. Stover spent a few days of last week with friends at Mifflinburg.

Miss Aggie Bartholomew, of Nittany, paid her parents at this place a visit on Saturday and remained over Sunday.

Samuel Ard has so far recovered from his recent spell of sickness that he is able to walk down town with the aid of a cane.

Miss Bertha Young was off on a few weeks visit to her sister who lives near Woodward.

The picnic on Saturday in point of numbers and sociability was a grand success. Early in the morning dark, ominous clouds overhung the sky, which threatened to spoil the day's festivities, but soon the sun smiled on old mother earth and dispelled the clouds. Crowds began to assemble about ten o'clock and in less than an hour the grove was full of hungry people waiting for the good things hidden in the enormous baskets that were so conspicuous everywhere. After prayer by Rev. Addams and short addresses by Rev's Wolf, Finkbinder and Addams, with music between each address by the Millheim band, the crowds were fed, but not miraculously as was the case with the five thousand. The afternoon was spent in pleasant games, and an exhibition base ball game by the Aaronsburg ball club.

Following is a list of building operations which have been going on for the last few weeks in our town, which is a criterion of returning good times.

William J. Rote has his mansion across the creek nearly completed, when done, it will be quite an ornament to the town.

S. S. Baker is now snugly domiciled in his newly built cottage near the postoffice.

Andrew Harter has nearly completed his addition to his house lately purchased of W. H. Kremer, and will occupy the same on the 1st of April next.

John M. Weaver has built an addition to his house, and is experimenting with a patent paper roofing.

W. H. Kerstetter has built a summer kitchen to his house which will be quite a convenience to him during the heated term.

Thomas H. Eisenhuth has weatherboarded and painted, and otherwise beautify his house on Bunker Hill occupied by R. J. Snavely, which greatly adds to its general appearance.

The crew on this section was reduced to three men on last Friday; rather early in the season.

Thomas H. Eisenhuth has again removed his goods and household effects to Lindale, Union county; his wife having so far recovered her health as to warrant such a step.

The Coburn Philharmonic Society produced their first piece of music in public, on last Sunday in the Lutheran church, at Rev. Wolf's Harvest Home services, it was a very impressive production.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00

Will Observe the Day.

The Presbyterian church throughout the United States will generally observe Sabbath, September 24th, as a rallying day, for the bringing together as far as possible, all the teachers and scholars on the roll to a special service of praise and prayer, and for the inauguration of methods and plans looking to the gathering in of children and youth now outside the Sunday school. This day marks the close of the summer vacation and the beginning of what may be termed a new school year. Impressive and interesting services will be held in the Sunday schools generally.

Work It Out.

Boys, if you take the trouble to work out correctly the following problem, it will show exactly what good people think of you. Place the year of your birth on a piece of paper, add your age at your birthday last year, multiply the result by 1,000 and subtract 667,423. Substitute for figures letters of the alphabet, a for 1, b for 2, c for 3, etc., and read the result carefully.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

Last Series of Cheap-Rate Excursions to the World's Fair by the P. R. R.

As the period of the existence of the World's Columbian Exposition draws to a close the demand grows stronger for the economical and satisfactory means of reaching Chicago provided heretofore by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Recognizing the urgency of this popular need, that company has fixed a few additional dates on which excursions of the same character as the previous ones will be run. September 19th, 23rd, 28th, October 2d 11th, 17th, and 21st are the days selected from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg and Erie and north of York.

The special trains will be composed of the standard coaches for which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is noted, and the arrival in Chicago at an early hour the following afternoon obviously gives ample oportunity for the securing of accommodations at that place.

The trains will leave New York 9.00 a. m., Jersey City 9.13; Newark 9.25; Elizabeth 9.32; New Brunswick 9.53; Trenton 10.23; Philadelphia 11.30; Frazer 12.09 p. m.; Downingtown 12.22; Parkersburg 15.41; Coatesville 1.02; Lancaster 1.20; Conewago 1.57. Harrisburg 3.00 p. m.; Lewistown Junction 4.30; Tyrone 6.00; Altoona 7.00, and Pittsburg 10.40 p. m. The excursion rate, good only on the special train and valid for return within ten days, is $20 from New York, $18.25 from Philadelphia, and proportionately low from other stations. Return portions of tickets are good for ten days.

These trains will be run on fast schedule, and will be provided with all modern conveniences with the exception of Pullman cars.

Many expressions of complete satisfaction have been made by people who have availed themselves of this excellent opportunity of visiting the greatest and grandest exhibition the world has ever seen.

That all may Understand.

"Comparatively few understand why a person in charge of an estate is styled an administrator in one case and an executor in another, although their duties are respectively the same," said an old attorney. "An executor is named in the will to administer the estate. An executrix is a female. If there is no will, the female who closes the estate is called the administratrix. If the person named in the will as an executor refuses to serve, the court appoints another person and he is styled the administrator with the will annexed. If a person in charge of an estate dies or defaults and is removed, his successor is called an administrator de bonus non, or an administrator of the remaining assets."

Excursion Tickets to Brook Park.

On account of the Union county Fair at Brook Park, near Lewisburg, Pa., Sept. 26th to 29th 1893, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets to Brook Park Sept. 26th to 29th inclusive, good for return passage until Sept. 30th 1893 inclusive at reduced rates.

Special return trains will be run Thursday and Friday Sept. 28th and 29th, leaving Lewisburg at 5.30 p. m., Brook Park 5.35 p. m. for Glen Iron and intermediate points, arriving at Glen Iron 6.22 p. m.

Special trains will also be run Sept. 27th, 28th and 29th between Lewisburg and Brook Park every hour commencing at 10 a. m.

Age of Animals.

The age of a squirrel rarely exceeds eight years; that of the rabbit seven; sheep will have ten years; dogs have been known to exceed twenty; cats and foxes rarely go beyond fifteen, while pigs, deer, the bear, and the cow have often lived twenty years. The horse has been known to exceed thirty; the lion seventy; the camel, the eagle, the raven and the tortoise have been known to pass five score; one or two swans have been known to pass five score; one or two swans have been known to pass into the third century.

Still Reducing the Force.

According to a new schedule that went into effect on the Pennsylvania railroad at midnight Sunday, a large number of trains on the main line were discontinued and others were merged, which done away with many of the crews. This is in compliance with an order to reduce the working force along the road. A large number of trains on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad were discontinued last week, and a number of changes were made in the New York division, which resulted in the discontinuance of nearly twenty trains.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

——The REPORTER is complimented by many for its outspoken advocacy of what is right. Subscribe for the REPORTER.

WANTED.—SALESMEN, TO SELL OUR choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.
15jun5m

A Good Thing to Keep at Hand.

From the Troy (Kansas) Chief.

Some years ago we were very much subject to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now when we feel any of the symptoms that usually preceed that ailment, such as sickness at the stomach, diarrhoea, etc., we become scary. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrheoa Remedy the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. We are not writing this for a pay testimonial, but to let our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the house. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

EXPLOSIVES. POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

PUBLIC SALE.—THERE WILL BE OFFERED at public sale, by the undersigned executors of the estate of David Hennelgh, late of Potter township, dec'd, on

o——o FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1893. o——o

At 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit: A farm situate in George's Valley, about one and a half mile east of Potters Bank, containing

)——(155 ACRES)——(

neat measure. Thereon erected a good

—— DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN ——

and other outbuildings. Good running water in pipes near the buildings. An orchard of good fruit on the premises. Part of the land is of the best soil. About 50 or 60 acres are covered with good timber. The farm and timberland will be sold as a whole or separate to suit purchasers.

Another farm, situate about one and a half miles east of the Old Fort, in Potter township, will be offered for sale on

o——o SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1893. o——o

at 1 o'clock p. m. This farm contains

)——(155 ACRES,)——(

neat measure, in fine state of cultivation. Thereon erected a large

—— DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN, ——

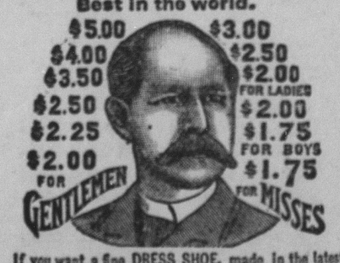
and other outbuildings. An orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is supposed to be underlaid with iron ore.

The sales will be held on the farms on the days appointed, when terms will be made known.

S. P. HENNEIGH,
ADAM BARTGES,
Executors.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

World's Fair Philanthropists.

Messrs. Boddie Bros., wealthy Chicago gentlemen, having the interest of their city at heart, and desiring to disprove the falsity of the statement that only in boarding houses can be found moderate priced accommodations during the World's Fair, remodeled and furnished a great expense one of their famous absolutely fire-proof business structures, located corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, within short walking distance of the Union Depots, Theatres, Post Office, Board of Trade, Sicam, Elevated, Cable R ads and Steamboats to the World's Fair, furnished newly throughout 500 rooms, superb parlors, elevators, electric lights exhaust fans to keep cool entire building, named this property The Great Western Hotel, and invite the public to take their choice of rooms for $1.00 per day, children 5 to 12 fifty cents. Elegant restaurant and dining rooms where fine meals are served at 50 cents, or a la carte at very moderate prices.

There would be less heard of known of extortion and imposition connected with the W rld's Fair were there more public spirited, fair minded men in Chicago as are the owners and proprietors of The Great Western Hotel. Our readers should write as early as possible to secure rooms, for they are being taken up rapidly.—St. Paul *Daily News*

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR LIFE.

HERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINY PEOPLE—THE LATEST THING OUT.

In order to introduce The Canadian Agriculturist into New homes, the publishers have decided to present an unusually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Yearly Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893, which closes Oct. 1. They have entered into a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below

HOW TO SECURE A REWARD.—Those who become subscribers can compete free of charge. All that is necessary is to take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of the letters in th theree words, "World's Columbian Exposition," and send them to us, inclosing $1 for six months subscription to either The Canadian Agriculturist or The Ladies' Home Magazine, two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day.

The sender of the largest list will receive $3 per week for life; 2nd, $1,000 in gold; 3rd, $500; 4th, $250; 5th, $100; 6th, Ticket to World's Fair and ten days expenses; pianos, organs, ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, silver tea services, diamond rings, and over 10,000 other rewards, making altogether the most valuable prize list ever offered by any publisher. Send for printed list of former prize-winners.

RULES.—Foreign or obsolete words not counted. 2. Letters cannot appear oftener than they appear in the words, "World's Columbian Exposition"—that is, the word "riddle," for instance, could not be used, because there is but one "d" in the three words, etc. 3 Names of persons and places barred. 4 No charge for packing or shipping, but all prize winners will be expected to help us to extend our circulation. 5. All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a special reward.

JUDGES.—The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as judges and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded—Commodore Calcutt, (Proprietor Calcutt's Line of Steamers), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robertson, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough.

AGENTS WANTED—We pay $1 to $5 per day salary (no commission) to men, women, boys and girls. Write for particulars. Register all money letters. Address, AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO., (L'td), Peterborough, Canada.

New Buggies, Wagons, &c.,

AT A BARGAIN.

The undersigned has on hand at his shops at Yeagertown a very large stock of Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., which he will sell at low prices and easy terms in order to make room. All made of first-class material and equal to the best. Call and see my stock. I can suit everybody. Buggies and Wagons made to order in the best style. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

jun1-3m H. PHILIPS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Burkholder, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. W. SPANGLER.
aug3-6t Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mrs. Esther Ulrich, late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. A. WAGNER, Executor.
Kipple, Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Lydia Keller, dec'd., late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. C. KELLER, Executor,
3July6t Turbotville, Pa.

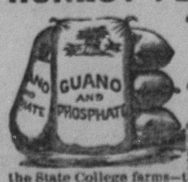
PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

——Advertise in the REPORTER—everybody reads it.

HONEST FERTILIZERS AT HONEST PRICES.



"How to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before."

The Liebig High Grade Acid Phosphate is the trade name adopted for the best prepared Acidulated Dissolved South Carolina Rock now being offered to the farmers of Pennsylvania, which we guarantee contains 14 to 15½ per cent. available Phosphoric Acid, which is the highest guarantee given on any Dissolved South Carolina Rock ever offered for sale in Centre County. We sold over two hundred tons of this High Grade Acid Phosphate during the past year. It has been used on the State College farms—the farms of adjoining townships, as well as many other farms through ut Centre County, during the past three years, which has given the most satisfactory results.

On Wheat, Corn, Oats and other Crops, the outlook is, that we will sell more than two hundred tons this year. It is an Acid Phosphate of the highest quality, and is sold at the lowest price by the ton or car load.

CHAMPION $25.00 PHOSPHATE.

McCalmont & Co's. Champion $25.00 Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate has been used by farmers of Centre county during the past three years and has proven its self superior in stimulating plant growth to all other complete fertilizers This is a complete fertilizer It not only produces a crop of grain, but stimulates a crop of grass, clover and timothy. It is equal in value to other phosphates at thirty dollars per ton. Dr. Frear of the State College proves this claim by his analysis. We sold fifty tons last year.

NITRATES AND PHOSPHATES.

In addition to the above articles we sell Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, Buffalo Honest Phosphate, Ground Bone, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Land Plaster, and Agricultural Salt in quantities to meet the wants of buyers.

HONEST GOODS INVITES PATRONAGE.

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the merits and cost of fertilizers in which we deal. Our greatest ambition is to furnish honest fertilizers of the highest quality at the least possible cost to the farmer; we now present our claims to the farmers in this respect, with the full assurance that our efforts have been crowned with success. Believing this to be the fact, we invite the farmers of Centre and adjoining counties to examine the merits of the fertilizers we offer before purchasing.

McCALMONT & CO,
July 13, 1893. *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. 'an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
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Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily, except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.50 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m. Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and pas enger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 2.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.19 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.29 a. m., Washington, 7.39, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore,

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.39 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.50 a m; Washington at 10.15 a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P M	A M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 25	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.29 a m, 10.20 a m, 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

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JERSEY BULL, COUNTRY —o— GENTLEMEN,

I wish to say to owners of Jerseys, that I have a fine thoroughbred Jersey Bull which I keep for service. He has all the points of a first class bull of his kind; has a splendid switch, and an exceedingly neat head and neck; quiet disposition and sure getter.

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SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction.

Not long ago an advertisement appeared in a New York paper offering $5,000 for a man who was willing to undergo a surgical operation that might be fatal. It appears that the subject is desired by two surgeons of Guayaquil, Eucador, who are studying the subject of the operation of the gastric juices. They propose to cut a hole into the subject's stomach, through which they can observe what goes on there, and then experiment on him with different sorts of food and drink. The advertisement brought 142 replies, some of them written on the theory that the affair was a hoax, but the large majority were in good faith from people who were willing to risk their lives to get $5,000. It is said that the subject that has been chosen is a man who has figured as a pugilist for a number of years. He is a man of fine physique and vigorous health, and wants the money to start a gymnasium and a saloon. He has no near relatives, and if he does not recover, of which the chances are about even, will not be missed much. He will go to Guayaquil at once, and after being acclimated, will be operated upon.

The Chinese dragon is still a practical obstruction in railway building. The Tartar General in command at Monkden, the capital of Manchuria, when the survey was made for a railroad by the town, had the local sages investigate the matter. They reported that the vertebræ of the dragon which encircles the holy city of Monkden would be broken if the long nails of the railway sleepers were driven into the ground. Upon the strength of that the General ordered the engineers to carry the line away from the city and over a very marshy route. When the matter was brought to Li Hong Chang he commended the General for his interest in the dragon, but still expressed an opinion that the Monkden route was the best for both dragon and country. The affair would have to be reported to the Emperor. Whereupon the General had a line laid down a few hundred feet from the former one, and the sages pronounced it all right.

Not so long ago a stowaway was found dead under the main hatch of one of the National Line of steamers. He had concealed himself before the steamer left Liverpool, and died of suffocation. Curiously enough in his pocket was found a novel entitled "Doomed on the Deep." Another singular coincidence happened in America. A pleasure party was overturned and drowned in the Hudson River. Just before the accident they had been singing "Lost in the Wreck." More recently a person was charged with abstracting a book from one of Messrs. Smith's bookstalls, and when arrested two volumes were found in his possession, one of which was entitled "Found Out."

Peter Philips, a colored man, lost the power of speech in McDade, Texas, some fifteen years ago. He says he knows no reason for it. The most curious part of all is that he talks away from town as plainly as any man. He runs his farm in an intelligent way, always making as good crops as his neighbors, and even when unable to talk his trades with the merchants or others are as economically and sensibly made as the average man of his race. For years some people have doubted his statement and thought he could talk if he would, but for more than twelve years no man has ever heard him speak a word in any town or at any public gathering.

If you wish to talk about absent-mindedness you may instance the man in Lewiston, Me., who, the other day, entered an office, transacted some business, and went out leaving a package done up in a piece of newspaper on a desk. The tenant of the office saw it, thought the man would return for it, and let it lie. But the man came not back, and examination showing that the package contained greenbacks, it was placed in the safe and a boy was sent to hunt up the owner. Then the man came back, hastily for the package, and said there was nearly $4,000 in it. Four thousand dollars in bills most men would not be apt to forget in these days.

One of the most curious plants in the White House conservatories is called by the superintendent "vegetable whisky shops," because their pitchers distil intoxicating fluid that attracts all sorts of insects. Half a pint is contained in each of these receptacles, and it is said that the contents of three or four will intoxicate a man. The bugs fall into the fluid and their substance is devoured by the plant. One variety attracts cockroaches, while another actually captures frogs that, once caught, are unable to escape because of the thorns extending downward which pierce them when they attempt to jump out.

Mrs. Patti Lyle Collins, of Mississippi, is an invaluable worker in the Dead-Letter Office in Washington, where she is known as "the blind reader"—not that she is blind by any means, for she is wonderfully keen sighted. She has a remarkable facility in ascertaining the intended destination of letters that are "blind" because of incomplete or imperfect or incorrect addresses. The Ladies' Home Journal gives fac simile reproductions of many such that she has deciphered. One is "Riekbier Stiejt Kanedika," which she correctly read Roxbury, Conn.

A strange phenomenon is reported from Sandersville, Georgia. During a thunder storm a bolt of lightning struck a well, shattering the covering over it, and carrying the curbing into the bottom. In an instant dense volumes of steam began to issue from the well, and as soon as the vapor was dissipated sufficiently to make it possible to approach the spot, a bucket of water was drawn up, and found to be boiling. When it had cooled a little a man put his finger into it and received a powerful electric shock. A bottle of the water has been sent to the State chemist.

A small boy in Maine, who brought home a mud turtle from a pond a quarter of a mile away, noticed that whenever set free the turtle set off in a bee-line direction toward the pond. The boy tried to confuse the turtle in every way he could devise, but the turtle was too smart for him and always started off in the right direction as if he knew where he was going and was bound to get there in the quickest time possible. And now the boy has puzzled the whole township by demanding to know how that turtle knew in what direction his ancestral pond lay.

The abyss Jean Nouveau is one of the most interesting in the world. It occurs in the calcareous plateau of Ventoux, and the mouth is about four and a half miles south-southwest of Sault, France. It is simply a vertical pipe, 3 feet to 12 inches in diameter, running down into the earth for about 500 feet, where it ends in a kind of chamber, from which another abyss, constructed by debris, descends for an unknown distance into the bowels of the earth. It is supposed to be the vent of an ancient geyser.

A Le Mars (Iowa) genius has invented and recently obtained letters patent on a very useful device. It is a dog muzzle so constructed that he cannot bite and an attachment goes with it which prevents him from howling. A small rubber tube runs from the side of his mouth to the center of his ears, and whenever he barks or howls the sound is increased by a mechanical arrangement similar to a phonograph. This multiplied sound strikes on the drum of the dog's ear and frightens him so he ceases his howling.

The Caliph of Khartoum is in a bad way. He owns 700 watches, and not one of them goes. In 1885, when the Mahdists invaded the town, all the European watchmakers left the place, and none of the natives understand watchmaking. To have 700 tickers and not know the time—awkward, very. The Caliph has sent a special messenger to Suakin to engage a watchmaker, but he has been received very coolly. The ruler of Khartoum is said to be rather quick-tempered, and capable of cutting off your head if all his watches don't keep time to the second.

In a private boarding house in Cincinnati live two small families of three people each, two grown persons and one child in each family, yet these two families are so connected that there is among them one father, three mothers (two are widows), one mother-in-law, one grandmother, two aunts, one uncle, one nephew, one niece, two cousins, two sisters, one sister-in-law, one brother-in-law, one husband and one wife.

On John Kreutzer's forty-acre farm in Portsmouth, Ohio, there was recently a terrible fight between a bull and a stallion. The latter tore "great, quivering chunks of flesh" out of the bull with his teeth and pounded him with his forefeet, and the bull gored the horse to death. Then the bull was shot. Cause of the ruction: A blacksnake wound around the bull's hind leg.

A spaniel belonging to a milkman from West Keene, N. H., caught a woodchuck a few days ago which was more than a match for him in a rough-and-tumble fight. So the dog dragged his enemy to a ditch a few feet away and held his head under the water until he was nearly drowned and became so weak that he could be easily handled; then the dog made away with him.

It is positively asserted that mosquitoes were unknown in Atlanta, Ga., before the railroad companies began running sleeping cars from Savannah to that city. They avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by them, and are most apt to congregate there in September or October, when they come by the thousand

A farmer near Niles, Mich., had seventy-five trout in his fish pond. Wishing to transfer them to another pond he drew off a portion of the water, so as to have free access to the fish. He left for a short time, and upon his return found that a flock of cranes had visited the pond and killed and eaten every one of the trout.

A death from a remarkable cause occurred in Walker county, Georgia, recently. A lady who was riding to church reached out her hand to pluck a sprig from the roadside and was bitten on the finger by a katydid. Her hand and arm soon began to swell, and in a few hours she died in great agony.

The "Rocking Stone," in Sullivan County, New York, weighs forty tons, and is so evenly balanced on a table of rock that it can be easily set in motion by the pressure of a finger, yet so solidly laid the combined strength of 100 men without artificial appliances could not displace it.

John Bonner, a Georgia farmer, who died the other day at the age of 87 years, was the father of twenty-three children, all by one mother, and as they grew up and married all settled on farms adjoining his own.

The Evil of Fretting.

There is one sin which seems to me is everywhere and by everybody underestimated and quite too much overlooked in valuation of character. It is the sin of fretting; so common that unless it rises above its usual monotone, we do not observe it. Watch any ordinary coming together of people, and see how many minutes it will be before somebody frets—that is, makes more or less complaining statement of something or other, which most probably every one in the room, or in the car, or on the street corner, it may be, knew before, and which probably nobody can help. Why say anything about it? It is cold, it is hot, it is wet, it is dry; somebody has broken an appointment; ill cooked a meal; stupidity or bad faith somewhere has resulted in discomfort. There are plenty of things to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance may be found in the course of every day's living, even at the simplest, if one only keeps a sharp eye out on that side of things. Even Holy Writ says we are prone to trouble as sparks to fly upward. But even to the sparks flying upward in the blackest of smoke there is a blue sky above, and the less time they waste on the road the sooner they will reach it. Fretting is all time wasted on the road.—[New York Advertiser.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

AUTUMN JACKETS.

English tailors are making autumn jackets double-breasted and straight in front, with the back slightly flaring below the waist. The back is cut in bell shape, consisting of a single seam gradually widening on each side to the end. Forty inches is the average length of these jackets, though many are shorter. They are made of black serge or sacking with revers and collar faced with white or cream bengaline edged with rows of jet gimp.—[Atlanta Constitution.

TRUNKS FOR THE LUXURIOUS.

A young woman of luxurious tastes has the trays of her trunks lined with silk, under which is a layer of cotton sprinkled plentifully with orris root. The trunk in which stockings, gloves, veils, and underclothing are carried has not only a lid that will open and turn back as in the ordinary trunk, but opens also down the front. The various trays can then be drawn out without unpacking the entire contents. Young women who have many fine gowns usually have those in a long, wide trunk by themselves, one gown in each of the many trays. A convenient article that should go into the trunk of every one who journeys away from civilization is a rubber bathtub.—[New York Post.

SILLY, BUT FASHIONABLE.

Fashions change very quickly nowadays. Scarcely has the rank and file adopted the whim of the high-lifted elbow in shaking hands, when suddenly it becomes good form to give a hand-swing, rather, in this form of salutation, special to English-speaking races. The hand is dropped low, as if you were trailing it through the water in a row-boat. It sweeps into the greeting hand of the friend, which is also not lifted but carried in the same way, and the two joined hands are loosely swung from side to side. The pump-handle shake of the very old style, up and down, is entirely avoided, the palms are not closed or pressed, the fingers interlace, that is all.—[St. Louis Republic.

CAPES, BONNETS AND PARASOLS.

Lace capes have this season very generally the parasol and bonnet or hat to correspond, and bewitching rose trimmed French bonnets of lace, with cape and parasol en suite, have been placed in wise juxtaposition in many importers' showrooms, and the purchase of one without the other shows a power to withstand temptation beyond the capabilities of any woman of fine taste and a long purse. For example is shown a sunshade of cream silk lace lined with silk of the same soft tint and finished with a mother-of-pearl handle, associated past severance with a cape and lovely little French dress bonnet of the same lace, between the filmy plaitings of which peep out phenomenal pale blue blossoms of unknown species, but beautiful withal, and held by a sparkling jeweled ornament. It is this charming connection of one portion of the dress with another that is so pretty and yet in so many cases an inexpensive feature of present fashion. It costs no more, be the sum large or small, to have the toilet harmonious as to detail than it does to make it up of haphazard purchases.—[New York Advertiser.

A DRIVING-VEIL.

The small lace mask veils have quite gone out of fashion. A veil now must entirely cover the chin, and is worn much more loosely than has been the custom for the past few years. Instead of fitting smoothly over the face it is gathered up in folds at the side and fastened at the back of the head. Tissue and grenadine veils will be much worn this spring in colors to match the hats.

"I will give you a wrinkle for a driving-veil, or one to wear in windy weather," said a fashionable young woman, "one which is the most comfortable thing going, as it is impossible to blow off, or get out of position. Buy a large square of any colored grenadine you like, and fasten at each corner a small heavy button. Throw the whole veil over your hat, leaving two corners hanging behind, and two in front. Then take the two front ends and tie them around the neck under the hair at the back, over the two back ends. The buttons being heavy keep the whole thing in place, and tying the two front ends back prevents all the unbecoming folds over the face, which are so ugly when the fulness is all gathered up at the sides. I got this idea from my mother, who tells me that when she was a young girl they all wore their veils over their big hats in this way."—[New York Tribune.

THE SPIEL-TEPPICH.

All German women are practical; the majority of families in towns live in a small way in flats and keep one raw recruit by way of a hand-maiden, who must wash and scrub and run errands, while they keep the children, help with the cooking, do the sewing and nurse the last baby. The life is not easy, but the German woman knows how to help herself. When a baby begins to crawl and learn the use of his legs, he is twice as troublesome as he ever was before; now the time has arrived to use the spiel-teppich, the play carpet, which is really a picture-book in bright colors painted, as it seems to the baby, on the floor. The diversion carpet which I saw was made of a piece of gray felting one and a quarter yards square, faced with stout dress lining of corresponding color, and there were nearly fifty figures spread all over it in energetic action. In the center stood a white-robed angel with a golden crown on his head; around him danced Kate Greenaway children in scarlet gowns and mob caps, and sailor boys in blue. A larger set of figures formed the outer ring; there was a clown in brilliant red and yellow; a roaring lion in vivid orange; old Father Christmas and a chimney-sweep carrying the emblems of his trade—a chimney pot-hat, ladder and broom.

The selection of figures for such a carpet depends on what material is at hand and what strikes individual taste as preferable. German women spend many hours of labor to create a handsome spiel-teppich, cutting out the figures in bright satins to embroider them on; or knitting an entire figure such as the clown, to stitch it on afterward. The main thing is to have a diversity of figures, and to keep them in gay colors always, with the exception of the chimney-sweep, who should be entirely black if he is to be a good German, as the gentlemen of his trade all wear velvet coats and cork their face and hands. I saw a practical demonstration of the usefulness of the diversion carpet when I took tea one afternoon with a busy German frau whose baby boy nearly eighteen months of age occupied himself during the entire period of my visit, sitting very contentedly in the middle of his picture-book rug and pointing out to himself the various animals and dancing figures and trying to call them by name.—[Courier-Journal.

FASHION NOTES.

Yellow straw hats are trimmed with white satin rosettes and blackbirds or wings.

Ombre surah gowns have a plain or accordion-plaited silk muslin vest.

New sailors are trimmed with a large bow of changeable ribbon holding tiny black wings.

Pink straw bonnets combine with white guipure, black wings and velvet ribbon strings.

Some of the French evening dresses now have trained skirts. Some are only a little long. The sleeves have been growing smaller and the puff falls instead of rising on the shoulder. A brunette wears yellow satin with gold net flounces; a blonde appears in black and white satin and magnificent diamonds, with two large black wings in her fair hair.

A picturesque wrap for a small child is a full red cape. Over a white frock it is very effective and suggests Red Riding Hood. Red cloth capes are greatly in favor with grown-up people as well, and there is no prettier extra garment for the carriage, at the seashore or mountains than one of these brilliant bits of color.

Spangled brocades are among the new silks. Gray, showered with steel or silver, is especially pretty for light mourning.

New rings have three rows of stones covering the tops of the finger.

The latest thing in fabrics for tailor-made dresses is a variety of homespun of pure wool, woven as thin and as light as grenadine in quarter-inch stripes of white and a color. This goods is made up over a rustling taffeta silk.

Beautiful black serge reefers are to be seen with gigantic sleeves of black satin and full bretelles of lace. They are exquisitely stylish and cost a pretty penny if bought ready made.

During warm weather much vexation is caused by the speed with which artificial curl disappears from one's bangs. It is well to remember that fanning the hair till it is quite dry tends to keep it in position and helps to preserve its wavy appearance.

The latest thing in bonnets is a bit unique. The low, close-fitting crown is made of vari-colored beads. This is set in a frame of small flowers. Then two feather wings sprinkled with fine beads appear upon the bonnet in the most unexpected places.

The crown of one of the late bonnets is of silver braid and can be bought ready made. It is rather long in shape and toward the front divides in two parts. Between these parts the bang may be arranged. A bow of ribbon, with full loops and pointed ends, is fastened to the silver frame in front by a jeweled hat pin. It should be placed right back of the wavy hair. These silver bonnet-crowns sell for $4. They are an economical purchase, because they can appear as the foundation for many different bonnets.

Beige-colored crepon trimmed with guipure lace and a girdle of two or three bands of satin ribbon, is a favorite dress this season. It often has a Figaro jacket slightly beaded with jet, and the ribbon passes through the back of the jacket. More often it is a simple round corsage, the lace forming epaulettes, a fichu or a deep cape collar falling over the sleeve tops, the ribbon girdle having full rosettes in back and front.

Shot effects have been introduced in hosiery as well as into all fabrics for feminine attire, and may be found to match or contrast harmoniously with the gowns of many colors now popular. The prettiest evening stockings have lace insertion over the top of the foot and the instep. Some have pieces of colored baby ribbon to match the dress run in and out of the lace, but the prettiest as well as the most costly have medallions or insertions of real lace over the instep.

The inevitable navy-blue serge continues to be an important dress in every wardrobe, and here is a model a little unusual in style, which may prove an acceptable change. The dress is of serge, trimmed with white braid. The blouse waist, with the exception of a narrow yoke, is made of alternating rows of red and white checked ribbon and white guipure insertion, while the yoke is of serge, striped with braid, and the Bolero jacket and full sleeves are also of serge, trimmed with two rows of braid.

Wonderful Piece of Engineering.

Modern skill and facilities permit wonderful things to be done by great corporations without interrupting daily business. The Frankfort (Ky.) Call says:

"The more one thinks of the undertaking the more wonderful it looks. The L. and N. Railroad spanned the river with an entire newbridge eight feet higher than the old structure that has been entirely removed, without even so much as retarding any trains over the old or the new structure so long as five minutes at a time, and without a casualty of a serious nature happening during the progress of the entire work. This, in our judgment, is as great a piece of work as can be singled out in this country. This work has been done so quietly and with so little parade that many of our people do not even now know that we have a new railroad bridge that is eight feet higher than the old structure."

She—I will keep those roses you sent me forever.

He—Thanks; if you do it will save me a pile of money.—[Detroit Free Press.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

Lessen the Nerve Strain.—Nerve strain may be greatly lessened by very simple means. For instance, by a sandwich or a glass of milk when one feels a little done up, or even when you feel idle and disinclined to apply to the household duties. Sit down a minute and take a bite to eat, and you will feel lots more like going about your business. A throbbing headache may sometimes be entirely cured by brushing the hair up high and bathing the back of the neck and behind the ears with water as hot as can be borne. When the back is aching and the whole body weary with overexertion, throwing one's self full length on a lounge or bed for half an hour's rest will frequently insure a very comfortable state of both mind and body for the remainder of the day.

Over Eating.—Half of the people I know have violent attacks of indigestion, because they will persist in eating hearty meals when in an exhausted condition, says a contributor to the Journal of Hygiene. They seem never able or willing to realize that there are times when the system is in no fit state to grapple with a full meal. They come in tired and hungry, almost ravenous, not thinking that maybe a good deal of what they consider hunger is gastric irritation, then sit down to a table covered with the substantials of life, and deliberately go to work to overtax the already strained vital powers. No person should eat heartily when very tired. The wisest thing to do is to drink a cup of hot water with three tablespoonfuls of milk in it, sit down for five minutes, and then begin slowly to eat, masticating thoroughly. In a little while the vigor of the stomach will come back, and all will be well. If this course were followed, there would not be one case of dyspepsia where now there are a dozen. It seems to be the most difficult of all things properly to control the appetite. It seems to be their master. It requires will power to get it under control. When once mastered, something important has been accomplished in self-discipline.

Is the Best the Cheapest?—This question is asked in an article on "Food Waste in American Households," in the September number of the Forum magazine, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press. The subject is one of vital interest to a majority of the American people, and especially in such depressed times as these. There is no such shameless waste in any other department of American life as in the kitchen. It results partly from the abundance which blesses this fruitful country, but more largely from the lack of a knowledge of how to handle food in cooking and from bad judgment in selecting it. The waste of the American people would sustain half the French nation with its thrifty habits. And yet Americans are neither so healthful nor so well fed as the French, and although the workingmen of this country have the larger bank accounts, it results from the higher scale of wages and the greater abundance of work that prevail here. One of the causes for this waste is the popular belief that "the best is always the cheapest." This is a "fad" that has been strengthened by generations of principle and practice. The maxim has passed from the mouth of mother to daughter until it has become one of the popular standards of living. Concerning this practice the Forum article says: "One of the ways in which many people are uneconomical is in the buying of needlessly high priced food. For this error, prejudice, the palate and poor cooking are mainly responsible. There is a prevalent but unfounded idea that costly foods, such as the tenderest meats, the finest fish, the highest priced butter, the choicest flour and the most delicate vegetables possess some peculiar virtue which is lacking in the less expensive materials. Many who have small incomes and really wish to economize, think it beneath them to use the cheaper meat and inexpensive but substantial groceries. People pay for flavor rather than for nutriment, and in many households high prices are depended on to make the table attractive when good cooking and tasteful serving would be far better if they were practiced." The truth of this passage has been made evident to every observer of the American standard of living. There is a lamentable ignorance as to the nutritive qualities, the muscle producing, life sustaining elements of different kinds of foods. The analysis of the various food materials shows that, to use scientific terms, the protein grams and energy producing calories, or real life-giving elements, are present in larger proportion in the coarser foods than in the finer. For instance: The sirloin steak that sells at 25 cents a pound contains sixty-eight protein grams and 870 energy calories, while the beef neck which can be bought at 8 cents a pound contains 218 protein grams and 2,795 energy calories. Chicken has 127 protein grams and 695 energy calories, and salt cod 259 protein grams and 1,105 energy calories. Comparing wheat flour and corn meal, it is found that the former has 418 protein grams and 13,680 energy calories and the latter 518 protein grams and 23,230 energy calories. Comparing oatmeal with potatoes, the former has 345 protein grams and 9,190 energy calories, while the latter has 163 protein grams and 7,690 energy calories. These are technical terms, but they are used to show the proportion of muscle-producing, life-sustaining qualities in the different kinds of popular foods. How can we remedy the evil which is "born of false pride, carelessness and ignorance?" More attention paid to the subject in the education of young women is one method suggested. Others are frequent discussions in the pulpit and the newspaper press. Popular lectures and health food exhibitions are also practicable remedies. But as this ignorance of foods and consequent waste is much greater among the poor than any other class, the influence college settlements and missions can exact is important. The establishment of a model kitchen and coffee house in connection with the Hull House settlement in Chicago is significant in this way. Miss Jane Addams, the head of that enterprise, said in a recent letter that "it is part of the new philanthrophy to recognize that the social question is largely a question of the stomach," and that in the buying and preparing of proper foods "there is the chance of more saving than in any other item of living." With the importance of this subject recognized the responsibility of every person, who has pertinent knowledge on it, of importing it to others becomes apparent.

PULLING A SNAKE'S TOOTH.

The Amateur Dentists and the Eleven-Foot Boa Constrictor.

Edward Schmidt, the proprietor of the bird store on Twelfth street, the other morning enjoyed the usual privilege of playing dentist to an eleven-foot boa constrictor.

His royal pythonic highness weighs just sixty pounds, and is valued at $1 per pound. One of the most remarkable features of his make-up is his mouth. It is a common phrase to hear of the "dropping of one's lower jaw" in moments of consternation, but Mr. Boa can get up the largest amount of consternation in this line when he gets ready by dropping about six inches of lower jaw, linear measurement. He can raise an equal amount of upper jaw at the same time, and his mouth is provided with a convenient lateral hinge arrangement by which it can be spread sidewise and present a total receptive surface of about the size of a bandbox.

It was this mouth, with a good, serviceable set of teeth, but no poison fangs, that got Mr. Snake into trouble soon after his arrival in the national capital. He was lodged in a good strong wire cage and fed a few pigeons. Then, instead of going to sleep gorged with food, as is supposed to be the habit of his family, Mr. Constrictor amused himself by striking at his master, who was putting a re-enforcement of wire netting around the bars of the cage.

He miscalculated in one of his springs, and when, hissing like a steam exhaust pipe, he launched about four feet of his neck across the cage, he hung himself up in the wire netting by his teeth. As a result he had a very sore mouth for a couple of days, and Mr. Schmidt decided that he would have one of the injured teeth pulled.

It was a delicate operation to handle his snakeship, who, if given his choice of holds, is a good deal more than a match for a man in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling bout. But the wily bird man took an unfair advantage of his prisoner, and, diverting his attention in front, executed a flank movement and grabbed him by the back of the neck. Then it was a case of pull Richard pull Satan in getting the lengthy southerner out of his cage. He finally came with a slip and a slide, and Mr. French, the assistant dentist, promptly froze on to the last foot and a half of the tail as it slid out of the cage.

Mr. Snake, stretched at full length, with no chance to work his powerful constrictor muscles, was rather at a disadvantage, but watching an opportunity while the doctor was working on his head with a pair of wire nail pullers, he threw a half Nelson lock around Mr. French's legs and proceeded to mix up with that gentleman in a way that was no less surprising than inconvenient. The tooth, which was loose, came out easily, looking not unlike a large fish-bone, and the two amateur dentists then exerted themselves to let go of the snake and get him back in his cage.

Mr. French was finally got out of the embrace of the python's coils, and the two operators wrestled him back into captivity, where he drew himself up on a shelf in the corner of his cage, and, coiling himself into a large figure 8, lay with his almond-shaped head on the top of his coils and swore fluently in an unintelligible South American dialect at every one who came in his neighborhood.—[Washington Post.

A Wife-Choosing Ceremony.

At the far end of Naples lies the little church of Santa Maria Annunziata, which, once a year, on the "Day of Our Lady," wakes up into a brief life and excitement. In a silent row before the high altar kneel thirty girls, all in black garments, with folded hands and eyes fixed on the picture of the Madonna before them. These are orphans from the neighboring foundling asylum, and once a year all those who have reached the age of eighteen are brought here to the church, and may be chosen in marriage by any honest man whose papers are in order, and whose character is good. At the door leading to the sacristy leans a gray-headed priest, the head of the asylum. By and by a young man makes his way from the back of the church, and hands him a little packet of papers. These the priest reads carefully and, being evidently satisfied, he gives back the papers and leads the candidate towards the row of girls. All their eyes are fixed more steadfastly than ever on the altar, all their hands are clasped tighter together, their faces turn a shade paler, their hearts beat quicker as the young man walks slowly along the row. At last he stops. His choice is made. He stretches out his hand with a little smile. The girl rises, casts a long look—half thanks, half entreaty—at the picture of the Madonna, puts her hand into that of the stranger, and together they disappear into the sacristy. The ice being thus broken, other suitors come forward.—[New York Mercury.

Varieties of Woodpeckers.

The imperial woodpecker is an exaggeration of the ordinary red-headed woodpecker. It is nearly two feet long, its plumage black and white, with a gorgeous scarlet crest, its bill white. It lives in Mexico and in the Sierra Madre mountains. These birds are always found in pairs and are destroyers of trees, as they devote their entire energies to one tree for as long as a fortnight, injuring it so greatly that the tree dies. In Europe and Asia there is a gray-headed woodpecker. The largest European woodpecker is seventeen inches long, black, with scarlet crest. It is called the great black woodpecker. The little brown woodpecker of Ceylon is not five inches long. The white-headed woodpecker is a wise looking little creature that lives in the pine woods of the Pacific coast. There are some 250 species of woodpeckers, and they inhabit almost every part of the globe.—[Chicago Herald.

Teach the Children to Swim.

The constant repetition of the reports of accidents by drowning enforces the thought that much of this loss of life in the water could be avoided if children were taught to swim as promptly as they are taught to read and write and to properly care for themselves in respect to healthful precautions.

Every child should be taught to swim before the age of twelve or fourteen years. In all the large cities swimming schools with capable instructors afford ready and inexpensive opportunities for teaching children to swim. Nothing can be more easily learned. Many children acquire the accomplishment in a single lesson of an hour, and very few boys or girls require more than a half dozen lessons in the hands of a competent instructor to learn how to swim. Singularly enough, girls learn more easily than boys, and when once acquired the accomplishment is never forgotten, as it is largely a matter of confidence in one's ability to keep afloat.

Aside from the precautions of safety involved, we should consider the delightful recreation and the healthful exercise that persons, young and old, of both sexes, find in the pastime of swimming. In moderation it is one of the most healthful if not the best of all summer exercises, and can be enjoyed in the still waters of the lakes in the country and the mountains or in the rolling billows of the surf at the seashore. It is the most inexpensive of all amusements, the cheapest, the best, open to all, and the marvel is that so few young persons learn to swim.

It is often observed that the children of the street who wander about the wharves and the beach become expert swimmers, apparently without instruction, while the pampered sons and daughters of wealth, who are given all the benefits of an elaborate education and who are favored with all the accomplishments of the day are seldom taught to swim, and these at the summer resorts are often put in peril of their lives in emergencies. This is not as it should be.—New York Mail and Express.

Biblical Law.

In the early days of interior Missouri the late Judge E—— cut cordwood, cleared up his homestead farm, and was employed upon one side of nearly every case that came up, being for some years the only lawyer in the county.

He had no books except an old leather-covered Bible and an old volume or two of history, similarly bound, but had read law a short time in Kentucky in his youth. He was very small and insignificant in appearance, but became before his death a splendid lawyer and an honored Judge.

A young attorney from the East settled in the little country town, with his library of about half a dozen new and handsomely bound law books, and on his first appearance in a case he brought most of his library to the Justice's office in a fine, beautifully flowered carpet bag, popular in that day. E—— was engaged against him, and, as usual, had not a book.

When his adversary carefully drew his books from his pretty carpet bag and laid them on the table, E—— looked astonished, but quickly recovered his ready resources, and asked the Justice to excuse him for a few moments. He hurried to his homestead, half a mile or so away, and put his old leather-bound Bible and histories into a grain sack and brought them to court, imitating his opponent in laying them before him on the table.

The evidence was introduced, and the Eastern man, being for the plaintiff, made his opening argument and read at length from his text books. E—— made his characteristic speech in reply, closing by reading law from his old Bible just the reverse of that read by his opponent and took his seat, putting his Bible on the table.

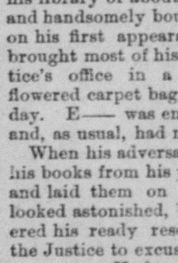
His adversary reached over and picked it up, and seeing what it was eagerly addressed the Justice:

"Your Honor," said he, "this man is a humbug and a pettifogger. Why, sir, this is the Bible from which he has pretended to read law."

The old Justice looked indignant, and interrupting the young attorney, said:

"Set down! What better law can we get than the Bible?" He then decided the case in favor of the defendant.—Green Bag.

21 Years of Pain



I suffered with eczema or salt rheum, in such terrible agony at times that I could not walk about the house. I finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla. The hoped for benefit was noticeable at the outset, and I have taken twelve bottles. I am completely well and feel like a new woman. I can't thank or praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough." MRS. JOSEPHINE BOYCE, 18 Division St., Peekskill, N. Y.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Battle Ours."

TEXT: *"And the children of Israel pitched before them like two little flocks of kids."*—I Kings xx., 27.

With thirty-three kings drunk in one tent this chapter opens. They were allies plotting for the overthrow of the Lord's Israel. You know that if a lion roar a flock of kids will shiver and huddle together. One lion would conquer a thousand kids. The battle opens. There are a great multitude of Syrians under General Benhadad, strong as lions. The Israelites are few and weak, like two little flocks of kids. Who beat? The lions, of course. Oh, no; the kids, for it all depends whether God is on the side of the lions or the kids. After the battle 100,000 Syrians lay dead on the field, and 27,000, attempting to fly, came along by a great wall, which toppled and crushed them to death.

Which was the stronger weapon—great Goliath's sword or little David's sling? David had five smooth stones from the brook. He only used one in striking down Goliath. He had a surplus of ammunition. He had enough to take down four more giants if they had appeared in the way. It all depends upon whether God is on the side of the shepherd boy or on the side of the giant.

There have been many in our day who have ventured the opinion that Christianity is falling back, and that in 50 years it will be extinct. They found their opinion on the assumed fact that the Bible is not as much of a book as it used to be, and that portions of it are repulsive to the people. I reply by asking, Which one of the publishing houses of New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Chicago is publishing the Bible to-day with the omission of a single verse or chapter? Are not our publishers intelligent men? And would they, contrary to their financial interests, continue to publish the Bible without the omission of a single chapter or a single verse if it were becoming an unpopular book and the people did not want it?

If Harpers or Appleton or Scribner or Lippincott should publish a Bible with the omission of one chapter, they would not sell 10 copies in 10 years. The fact that throughought Christendom there are hundreds of printing presses printing the word of God without the omission of a chapter or a verse proves that the Bible is popular, and the fact that there are more being printed in this decade than any other decade proves that the Bible is increasing in popularity.

I go through the courtrooms of the country. Wherever I find a judge's bench or a clerk's desk I find the Bible. By what other book would they take solemn oath? What is very apt to be among the bride's presents? The Bible. What is very apt to be put in the trunk of the young man when he starts for city life? The Bible. Voltaire predicted that the Bible during the nineteenth century would become an obsolete book. Well, we are pretty nearly through the nineteenth century. The Bible is not obsolete yet. There is not much prospect of it becoming obsolete, but I have to tell you that that room—the very room in which Voltaire wrote that prediction—some time ago was crowded from floor to ceiling with Bibles for Switzerland. Suppose the congress of the United States should pass a law that no Bibles should be printed in the United States.

If there are 30,000,000 grown men and women in the country, then there would be 30,000,000 people armed against such a law. But suppose the congress of the United States should pass a law that Macaulay's history or Charles Reade's novels should not be read—could you get half as large an army or the fourth as large an army? In other words, there are, as you know and I know, a thousand men who would die for their Bibles where there are 50 men who would die for any other book. The fact that there are now more Bibles being printed than ever before, that publishers find it a financial interest for them to continue the Bible, proves that this book is still the most popular book on the planet.

"But," say those who are antagonistic, "Christianity is falling back from the fact that the church is not as much respected as it used to be and it is not as influential." I reply to that with the statistic that one denomination—the Methodist church—according to a statistic given by one of the bishops, dedicates on an average a new church every day of the year. Three hundred and sixty-five new churches in one denomination in a year and over a thousand new churches built every year in this country. Does that look as though the church were failing in its power and were becoming a wornout institution? Around which institution in our communities gather the most and best affections? The postoffice, the hotel, the courthouse, the city hall or the churches?

Why, when our old Tabernacle was burning there were hundreds of men standing in the streets who never went to church, tears raining down their cheeks. It is because the church of God stands nearer to the American people than any other institution. Men may caricature the church and call it a collection of hypocrites, but when their children are swept off with the diphtheria for whom do they send? To the postmaster, to the attorney general, to the aldermen, or to the pastors of the churches? And if there be not room for the obsequies in the private house what building do they solicit? The academy of music, the hotel, public hall, courthouse? No; the churches. And if they want music on the sad occasion do they select the "Marseillaise" hymn, or "God Save the Queen," or our own grand National air? No, they want the old hymn with which we sang their old Christian mothers to sleep. They want the Sunday-school hymn that their little girl sang the last Sabbath afternoon she was out before she was seized with the awful sickness that broke father's heart and mother's heart. Oh, you know as well as I do—I shall not dwell on it any longer—the church of God, instead of being a wornout institution, stands nearer the sympathies of the people than it ever did and eclipses all other institutions.

But our antagonists go on and say that Christianity is falling back, in the fact that infidelity is bolder now and more blatant than it ever was. I deny the statement. Infidelity is not near so bold now as it was in the days of our fathers and grandfathers. There were times in this country when men who were openly and above board infidel and antagonistic to Christianity could be elected to high office. Now, let some man wishing high position in the State proclaim himself the foe of Christianity and an infidel, how many States of the Union would he carry? how many counties? how many wards in Brooklyn? Not one.

Ah, my friends, infidelity in this day is not half as bold as it used to be. If it comes now, it is apt to come under the disguise of rhetoric or fantastic sentimentality. I know if a man with great intelligence does become an infidel and begins an attack on Christianity it makes great excitement—of course it does, and people come, to the conclusion, weakminded Christians come to the conclusion, that everything is going overboard because some man of strong intellect assails Christianity.

If a man jumps overboard from a Cunard steamer, he makes more excitement than all the 500 sane passengers who continue in the berths or on the decks, but does that stop the ship? Does that wreck all the 500 passengers? It makes great excitement when a man leaps from a platform or a pulpit into infidelity, but does that hinder our glorious Bible from taking its millions into the skies? I tell you infidelity is not half as bold now as it used to be.

Do you suppose such things could be enacted now as were enacted in the days of Robespierre, when a shameless woman was elected to be goddess, and she was carried on a golden chair to a cathedral, and the people bowed down to her as a divine being and burned incense before her—she to take the place of the Bible, and of Christianity, and of the Lord Aimighty? And while that ceremony was going on in the cathedral, in the chapels and in the corridors adjoining the cathedral scenes of drunkenness and debauchery and obscenity were enacted such as the world had never seen. Could such a thing as that transpire now? No, sir. The police would swoop on it, whether in Paris or New York. Infidelity is not half as bold now as it used to be.

"But," say our antagonists, "Christianity is falling back because science, its chief enemy, is triumphing over it." Now, I deny that there is any war between science and revelation. There is not a fact in science that may not be made to harmonize with the statements of the Bible. So said Hugh Miller; so said Joseph Henry; so said Professor Hitchcock; so said Professor Silliman, so said Professor Mitchell.

If the scientists of the day were all agreed, and they came up with solid front to attack our Christianity, perhaps they might make some impression upon it, but they are not agreed. It is often said that we religionists are failing in our advocacy of Christianity because we differ in our theology. I tell you we do not differ inside the church in theology half as much as they differ outside the church in science. If they reject our religion because we differ in some minor points, we might just as well reject science because the scientists differ, but as far as I can tell the war of infidel science against Christianity is not so severe as it used to be, because these men are antagonistic to each other, and as far as I can tell it is going to be a war between telescope and telescope, Leyden jar and Leyden jar, chemical apparatus and chemical apparatus. They do not agree on anything.

Do you suppose that this Bible theory about the origin of life is going to be overthrown by men who have different theories—50 different theories—about the origin of life? And when Agassiz comes out and puts both feet on the doctrine of evolution and says in regard to many scientists "I notice that these young naturalists are adopting as theories in science things which have not passed under observation." Agassiz saw what we all see—that there are men who talk very wisely who know but very little, and that just as soon as a young scientist finds out the difference between the feelers of a wasp and the horns of a beetle he begins to patronize the Almighty and go about talking about culture as though it were spelled c-u-l-c-h-a-r—culchar!

It makes me sick to see these literary fops going down the street with a copy of Darwin under one arm, and a case of transfixed grasshoppers and butterflies under the other arm, talking about the "Survival of the Fittest," and Huxley's "Protoplasm," and the "Nebular Hypothesis," and talking to us common men as though we were fools! If they agreed in their theories and came up with solid facts against Christianity, I say perhaps they might make some impression, but they do not agree. Darwin charges upon Lamarck, Wallace upon Cope. Herschel even charged upon Ferguson. They do not agree about the gradation of the species; they do not agree about embryology. What do they agree about?

Herschel wrote a whole chapter of what he calls "Errors In Astronomy." La Place says that the moon was not put in the right place; that if it had been put four times the distance from our world there would have been more harmony in the universe. But Lionville comes up just in time to prove that the Lord was wise and put the moon in the right place. How many colors woven into the light? Seven, says Newton. Three, says David Brewster. How high is the aurora borealis? Two and a half miles high, says Lias. One hundred and sixty-five miles, says Twinig? How far is the sun from the earth? Seventy-six million miles, says Lacaille; 82,000,000 miles, says Humboldt; 90,000,000 miles, says Henderson; 104,000,000 miles, says Mayer. Only a little difference of 28,000,000 miles! These men say we do not agree in religion. Do they agree in science? Have they come up with solid front to assault our glorious Christianity?

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?" the court or the clerk says to the jury, having been out all night, on coming in. "Have you agreed on your verdict?" If they say yes, the verdict is taken and recorded. If they say, "No, we have not agreed," they are sent back to the jury room. If one juryman should say, "I think the man is guilty of murder," and another juryman should say, "I think he is guilty of manslaughter," and another juryman should say, "I think he is guilty of assault and battery with intent to kill," the judge would lose his patience and say, "Go back to your room now and make up a verdict. Agree on something."

Well, my friends, there has been a great trial going on for centuries and for ages between Skepticism, the plaintiff, verses Christianity, the defendant. The scientists have been impaneled and sworn on the jury. They have been gone for centuries, some of them, and they come back, and we say, "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" They say, "No, we have not agreed." Then we say, "Go back for a few more centuries and then come in and see if you can agree, see if you can render some verdict." Now, there is not the meanest prisoner in the Tombs Court who would be condemned by a jury that did not agree, and yet you expect us to renounce our glorious Christianity for such a miserable verdict as these men have rendered, they themselves not having been able to agree.

But my subject shall no longer be defensive; it must be aggressive. I must show you that instead of Christianity falling back it is on the march, and that the coming religion of the world is to be the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ 10,000 times intensified. It is to take possession of everything—of all laws, all manners, all customs, all cities, all nations. It is going to be so mighty as compared with what it has been, so much more mighty that it will seem almost like a new religion.

I adopt this theory because Christianity has gone on straight ahead notwithstanding all the bombardment, and infidelity has not destroyed a church, or crippled a minister, or rooted out one verse of the Bible, and now their ammunition seems to be pretty much exhausted. They cannot get anything new against Christianity, and if Christianity has gone on under the bombardment of centuries and still continues to advance, may we not conclude that, as the powder and shot of the other side seem to be exhausted, Christianity is going on with more rapid stride?

I find an encouraging fact in the thought that the secular press in this day and the pulpit seem harnessed in the same team for the proclamation of the gospel. To-morrow there will not be a banker on Wall street or State street or Third street who will not have in his pocket or on his table treatises on Christianity, calls to repentance and Scripture passages, 20 or 30 of them, in the reports of the Christian churches of this city and other cities. Why, that thing would have been impossible a few years ago. Now on Monday morning and Monday evening the secular press spreads abroad more religious truth than all the tract societies of the country spread in the other six days. Blessed be the tract societies! We hail them, and we hail these others.

I say it would have been impossible a few years ago. Hundreds of letters would have come to the secular newspaper offices, saying, "Stop my paper; we have religion on Sunday; don't give us any through the week. Stop my paper." But I have been told that many of the secular papers have their largest circulation on Monday morning, and the whole population of this country are becoming sermon readers. Besides that, have you not noticed the papers proclaiming themselves secular almost every week have religious discussions in them?

Go back a few years when there was not a decent paper in the United States that had not a discussion on the doctrine of eternal punishment. Small wits made merry, I know, but there was not an intelligent man in the United States that as a result of that controversy in regard to eternal punishment did not ask himself the question, "What is to be my eternal destiny?" And some years ago when Tyndall offered his prayer gauge there was not a secular paper in the United States that did not discuss the question: "Does God ever answer prayer! May the creature impress the Creator?"

Are not all these facts encouraging to every Christian and every philanthropist? Besides, that, the rising generation are being saturated with gospel truth as no other generation by this international series of Sunday-school lessons. Formerly the children were expected only to nibble at the little infantile Scripture stories, but now they are taken from Genesis to Revelation, the strongest minds of the country explaining the lessons to the teachers, and the teachers explaining them to the classes, and we are going to have in this country 5,000,000 youth forestalled for Christianity. Hear it! Hear it!

Besides that, you must have noticed, if you have talked on these great themes, that they are finding out that while science is grand in secular directions, they cannot give any comfort to a soul in trouble.

Talking with men on steamboats and in rail cars, I find they are coming back to the comfort of the gospel. They say, "Somehow human science doesn't comfort me when I have any trouble, and I must try something else." And they are trying the gospel.

Take your scientific consolation to the mother who has just lost her child. Apply the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest." Tell her that her child died because its life was not worth as much as the life of one that lived. Try that if you dare. Go to the dying man with your transcendental phraseology and tell him he ought to have confidence in the great "to be," and the everlasting "now," and the eternal "what is it?" and go on with your consolation and see if he is comforted.

Go to that woman who has lost her husband and tell her it was a geological necessity that that man passed out of existence, just as the megatherium disappeared in order to make room for a higher style of creation, and go on with your consolation and tell her that there is a possibility that 10,000,000 years from now we ourselves may be geological specimens on the geological shelf, petrified specimens of the extinct human race.

And after you have got all through with your consolation, if the poor afflicted soul is not utterly crazed, I will send out the plainest Christian from my church, and with one half hour of prayer and the reading of Scripture promises the tears will be staid, and the consolation and joy in that house will be like the calmness of an Indian summer sunset. There will be a glory flooding the house from floor to cupola. Oh, people are finding out themselves—and they all have troubles—they find that philosophy and science do not help them when there is a dead babe in the house. They are coming back to our glorious old fashioned sympathetic religion.

Oh, young man, do not be ashamed to be found on the side of the Bible. Do not join those young men who in this day put their thumb in their vest and swagger about the street and the stores talking about the glorious nineteenth century, about its light being sufficient without any Bible and without any Christ and without any God. The time is coming—we may not live to see it, but I should not be surprised if we did see it—when this whole country is to be one great church, the forests the aisles, the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains the pillars, the chain of inland lakes the baptistries, and the worship the hallelujahs chorus to Him who was and is and shall be evermore. Oh, come over to the majority—come under the banner of Emanuel.

Vernon was the son of an English squire. He was brought up in great elegance. There was a man working on the place of the name of Ralph. Vernon used to often talk with Ralph. After awhile Vernon went off to college and came back with his mind full of skepticism. He talked his skepticism to Ralph, the workman. After awhile Vernon went from home again, was gone for years, came back, and among his first questions when getting home was, "Where is Ralph?" "Oh!" said the father, "Ralph is in prison waiting for the day of execution."

Vernon hastened to see Ralph. Ralph, looking through the wicket of the prison, said: "Vernon, how good you are to come and see me! I am glad to see you. I hardly expected you would come and see me. I don't blame you: I don't blame anybody; I only blame myself; but, Vernon, I want you to promise me one thing. Will you?" Vernon replied, "I will." "I want you to promise me never to talk skepticism in the presence of anybody. You see it might do them harm. When you used to say there was nothing in the Bible, and it didn't make any difference how we lived, we would come out happy at the last, somehow it had a bad influence upon me, and I went from bad to worse until I am here, and I must die for my crimes."

By almost superhuman effort the sentence was changed, and he was to be transported to another country for life. The ship going there was wrecked on Van Diemen's Land. Among those who perished was Ralph, the victim of Vernon's skepticism. Vernon tells the story to-day with tears and a broken heart, but it is too late! Oh, do not talk skepticism! Let God be true, though every man be found a liar.

The Pole's Attraction.

The pole's attraction for other objects besides the magnetic needle has, up to the present time, been at best imperfectly understood, owing to the incompleteness of the data furnished by those who make such matters a study. That many objects possess a well-marked polarity, however, there is not the least doubt. It is a well-known fact that if a bar of soft iron be suspended sufficiently long in the air, say at a height of from one to four feet above the surface, it will become magnetized, and no odds in what position it was originally placed, it will (if so balanced as to be free to move), eventually assume a north and south direction.

It is also claimed by experimenters that a living human body, stretched rigidly upon a board perfectly pivoted, will quickly "line up" in a north and south direction, the head pointing toward the pole. This faculty is not present in a corpse, and it occurs to the writer that if there is really anything in it, it would be a splendid "death test."

Another "polarity" proof is this: Place one end of a demagnetized bar of iron upon the ground, inclined so that the end in your hand points toward the pole star, strike it one sharp blow with a heavy hammer and it will immediately acquire "polarity" and will be found to exhibit all the well-marked qualities of a magnet.—St. Louis Republic.

Bullet Waves.

One of the interesting results of the recent experiments in England in photographing flying bullets has been to show that the disturbance in the air travels faster than the bullet itself.

The photographs exhibit air waves in advance of the bullets, even when the latter are moving faster than the velocity of sound.

In one case where the bullet was moving considerable faster than sound travels in the air it was preceded by an atmospheric disturbance which, at the moment the photograph was taken, was half an inch in advance of the point of the bullet. Even when the bullets were traveling four times as fast as sound the atmospheric disturbance kept ahead of them.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Where Women Come From.

Woman's first appearance has been a fruitful subject for the legend mongers. The Phœnician myth of creation is found in the story of Pygmalion and Galatea. There the first woman was carved out of ivory and then endowed with life by Aphrodite.

The Greek theory of the creation of woman according to Hesiod, was that Zeus, as a cruel jest, ordered Vulcan to make a woman out of clay, and then induced the various gods and goddesses to invest the clay doll with all their worst qualities, the result being a lovely thing with the witchery of mien, refined craft, eager passion, love of dress, treacherous manner and shameless mind.

The Scandinavians say that as Odin, Vili and Ve, the three sons of Bor, were walking along the sea beach they found two sticks of wood, one of ash and one of elm. Sitting down, the gods shaped man and woman out of these sticks, whittling the woman from the elm and calling her Emla.

One of the strangest of stories touching the origin of woman is told by the Madagascarenes. In so far as the creation of man goes, the legend is not unlike that related by Moses, only that the fall came before Eve arrived. After the man had eaten the forbidden fruit he became afflicted with a boil on the leg, out of which, when it burst, came a beautiful girl. The man's first thought was to throw her to the pigs; but he was commanded by a voice from heaven to let her play among the diggings until she was of marriageable age, then to make her his wife. He did so, called her Baboura, and she became the mother of all races of men.

The American Indian myths relative to Adam and Eve are numerous and entertaining. Some traditions trace back our first parents to white and red maize, another is that man, searching for a wife, was given the daughter of the king of muskrats, who, being dipped into the waters of a neighboring lake, became a woman.

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

A baby is a blossom on which there are a few thorns.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite—tones the nerves.

The Colossus of Rhodes was cast in over 100 pieces and fitted together.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

No sympathy is felt for the man who is a fool twice.

For Impure or Thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, Indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

Cupid never shows a wrinkle.

Mornings—Beecham's Pills with a drink of water. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

The youth of the soul is everlasting.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

European railroads stretch 142,685 miles.

$10 A Day Free!

Enclose in a letter containing your full name and address, the outside wrapper of a bottle of Smith's Bile Beans (either size). If your letter is the first one opened in the first morning mail of any day except Sunday $5 will be sent you at once. If the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th or 6th, $1. Ask for the SMALL size. Full list mailed to all who send postage for it (2 cts.). Address J. F. Smith & Co. No. 255 Greenwich St., New York.

"Not a gripe in a barrel of them"

MALARIA

or CHILLS and FEVERS cured with one package of MALARIA SPECIFIC. 50c. by mail. Positively an infallible cure or money refunded. Established 25 years. No Quinine. Agents wanted. MALARIA SPECIFIC CO., Bristol, Pa.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT
CURED ME.
La Grippe! Grippe! Grippe!
After Effects Cured.

Mr. Bilger writes:—"I had a bad attack of the Grippe; after a time caught cold and had a second attack. It settled in my Kidneys and Liver and Oh! such pain and misery in my back and legs! The physicians' medicine and other things that I used made no impression, and I continually grew worse until I was a Physical wreck and given up to die. Father bought me a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT, and before I had used all of the second bottle I felt better, and to-day I am just as well as ever. A year has passed and not a trace of the Grippe is left.

Swamp-Root Saved My Life.

D. H. BILGER, Hulmeville, Pa., Jan. 10th, 1893.

At Druggists 50 cents and $1.00 size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., - Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer's FARILLA LIVER PILLS Are the Best
42 Pills, 25 cents. — All Druggists.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

"German Syrup"

Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lowville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Boschee's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all and left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation." ⊕

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS
WITH
THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.
No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch smoothly smooth. Requiring no burr to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All sizes, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes. Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

ENU 38

Ingleside -:- Retreat.
For Diseases of Women. Scientific treatment and cures guaranteed. Elegant apartments for ladies before and during confinement. Address The Resident Physician, 71-72 Baxter Court, Nashville, Tenn.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. SEPT. 21

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

HEADQUARTERS
OF
THE RACKET,
ON THE
PICNIC GROUND
Will be with the
THE BLOUGH MANUFACTURING CO.
OF HARISBURG, PA.,
And if it 'aint a lively section of the Greatest Show on Earth, it won't be the fault of the BLOUGH BROS. and of
Yours Truly,
G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Simon Dinges, of Williamsport, was in town Wednesday.

——W. Galer Morrison, candidate for Recorder, is in town this week.

——Miss Lila Harper, of Tyrone, is visiting friends in town and vicinity.

——Mr. and Mrs. Robert Snodgrass, of Mifflingurg, are visiting friends in town.

——Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Keller, of Turbotville, spent Sunday with friends in town.

——Miss Annie Dinges, of Williamsport, is visiting her brother Harry at this place.

——Rev. James Boal returned home Tuesday, after having spent four weeks at Atlantic city.

——T. Newton Bailey, editor of the Bellefonte *Magnet*, is tenting on the park grounds.

——Miss Alice Kline, of near Bellefonte, was the guest of James Boal's family over Sunday.

——Mrs. Maggie Allison, of Howard, nee Miss Maggie Thompson, is visiting friends in town.

——Samuel Immel, of Tusseyville, called and subscribed for the REPORTER on Wednesday.

——Mr. Isaac Smith, of Williamsport, arrived Friday last, and will remain until after the picnic.

——Miss Grace Smith, of Williamsport, is spending some time with the family of Mr. Wm. Wolf.

——William Wolf was a Centre county delegate at the State Convention at Harrisburg on Tuesday.

——Mrs. Dr. A. J. Orndorf and daughter, of Greensburg, are visiting friends and relatives in the county.

——Mr. George Jordan, formerly a resident of this valley, but now of Chicago, Ill., is visiting friends in this place.

——Wagner Geiss returned last night after several weeks' absence in Illinois, attending the fair and visiting relatives.

——Col. J. F. Weaver, of Milesburg, a prominent official of the grange, made the REPORTER a call Wednesday morning.

——Mrs. James Shires, of Jonnstown, Pa., arrived in town, on Saturday, for a visit of a week or more. James is accompanied by his family.

——Fred Kurtz, editor of the REPORTER, attended the Democratic State convention at Harrisburg on Tuesday, as a delegate from this county.

——Mr. Daniel Corman, of Oak Hall one of the REPORTER'S earliest subscribers, was in town on Monday and made the office a call.

——The Misses. Sarah and Lucy Frain, daughters of John Frain, of Plymouth, Ohio, are here on a visit. They moved from here some ten years ago.

——Mr. George W. Rumberger, of Philipsburg, the Democratic nominee and our next Register, is attending the picnic and shaking hands with friends. The next county Treasurer, Mr. John Q. Miles, is also taking in the sights of the park.

——Ex-Governor Beaver and Gen. D. H. Hastings attended the picnic on Tuesday. "Our Dan" is doing all possible to make Centre county solid for himself and no public gathering of any importance occurs without his distinguished presence.

——Mr. J. Clark Keiffer, the new principal of our schools, from Hagerstown, Maryland, arrived Wednesday morning to take charge of his new position on Monday morning, when the schools open. Mr. Keiffer is a young man and a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College. He comes highly recommended and all feel assured he will give entire satisfaction.

GRANGERS' PICNIC

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL PATRONS PICNIC.

The Patrons Picnic and Exhibition Being Held this Week at Grange Park.—Incidents of the Week.

The Twentieth Annual Picnic and Exhibition opened literally on Monday morning, 18th to continue one week at Grange park, above the station. For two weeks previous the committee on arrangements had been laboring to get the park in proper shape for the picnic. A large new building, 80x40 feet was erected and is being used as the auditorium, in lieu of the canvas tent used in former years.

The new building is a creditable one and has a seating capacity of about one thousand.

All last week men were busily employed arranging the grounds and erecting the tents which were received from the state. About 300 have been erected and by Saturday campers began to move out for a week of outdoor life. Over Sunday about fifty tents were occupied.

Religious services were held Sabbath day in the main auditorium at which Centre Hall ministers delivered sermons instead of their regular appointments; Rev. Baskerville officiated in the morning, Rev. Minnich at the afternoon services and Rev. Goodling in the evening. The services were well attended, and during the day about seven hundred people were on the park.

Monday morning found a stir and hustle on the grounds. Campers began arriving and shops were erected and stocked, and the day was given to labor. In the evening exercises were held in the auditorium, when the picnic was formally opened. Addresses were made by I. S. Frain, master of the Centre county grange; Colonel James F. Weaver, lecturer, and H. N. Hoy, of Bellefonte.

The exhibits are somewhat larger than last year, but there is still plenty of unoccupied acreage within the park.

Tuesday opened fair and warm but brought no big crowds. The special trains were started, but the travel was light.

Hardly two thousand people were on the ground for the day. Exercises were held in the auditorium, and addresses were delivered by prominent speakers. In the evening the auditorium was crowded but the grounds had a deserted look. There was a hope for a larger attendance the next day, and that brighter prospects awaited the management and booth keepers.

WEDNESDAY.

The morning opened bright and clear, and early conveyances began passing through town to the park. The trains brought many but were far from being crowded.

The tents on Tuesday were not near all occupied and many remained vacant, but they are expected to be filled up by the latter part of the week. Capt. George Boal has charge of this department and he has been the busiest man upon the ground assigning tenters and locating them, and he succeeded admirably.

The order in town and park so far has been good, the park being patrolled by a squad of six policemen under Col. Amos Mullen, of Bellefonte. One arrest was made on Tuesday. The police thought a man was working a gambling outfit and attempted to arrest him, and the fellow gave them a hard tussle before he was placed in the lockup, biting one of the policeman in the cheek. He was taken before Squire Boal for a hearing, who discharged him for want of evidence.

The crowd was estimated Wednesday at about five thousand. The trains brought a goodly number and conveyances from all parts of the county added their quoto. The exercises in the auditorium were all well attended and much interest seems manifested in the addresses delivered on the popular and absorbing subjects of the day, interesting the general public. During the evening a most interesting temperance lecture was delivered by Mrs. Carrie Twing, of New York; the auditorium was crowded and it was with difficulty that a seat could be obtained. The attendance this year including Wednesday will not qdite reach the mark of last year, but several plausible reasons can be assigned to this.

THURSDAY.

This morning opened finely and indications point to a large crowd. The day is always considered the largest during the week. The trains coming in were well-filled and a much larger crowd promises to be present than yesterday.

Set in Motion.

After a suspension of five months on account of destruction by fire, the Mann edge tool company set the wheels in motion at their new plant in Lewistown, on Monday for a trial run. The works are expected to be in full operation the latter part of this week. The works just erected are first class in every detail, and the industry is the pride of the town.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of marriage licenses issued during the past week:

J. H. Wagner, of Howard, and Amanda Bowes, Blanchard.

S. H. Hoy and A. Blanche Dale, of Benner township.

Howman Bowes, of Blanchard, and Annie Guiser, of Hublersburg.

Lyman Smith and Edith Foreman, of Centre Hall.

Thomas F. Williams, of Lemont, and Florence A. Tressler, of Pleasant Gap.

W. Boyd Grafinger, Milesburg, and Mabel Gephart, Zion.

John F. Wasson and Lizzie B. Lytle of Lemont.

Harry E. Woodring and Sadie Frantz, of Worth twp.

John Aumiller, of Pardee, and Maud Kerstetter, of Millheim.

Wm. H. Thomas, of Boalsburg, and Ellen Bilger, Spring twp.

W. F. Hassinger and Lydia C. Saylor, of Zion.

B. F. Guiser, of Hublersburg, and Mary A. Tolbert, of Nittany.

Burned Out.

On Monday night the grocery store of our young friend Charley Swartz and Will A. Wagner was destroyed by fire at Kipple, Blair county. Chas. Swartz and wife occupied rooms above the store and it was with difficulty that they escaped from the burning building with their lives and nothing on but their night clothes. Mrs. Adam Krumrine, of Tusseyville, was visiting them at the time, and her hair was singed slightly in escaping. We have been unable to get the full garticulars of the fire, except that the loss was complete. All the personal belongings of the family were destroyed.

Excursion Tickets to Brook Park.

On account of the Union county Fair at Brook Park, near Lewisburg, Pa., Sept. 26th to 29th 1893, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets to Brook Park Sept. 26th to 29th inclusive, good for return passage until Sept. 30th 1893 inclusive at reduced rates.

Special return trains will be run Thursday and Friday Sept. 28th and 29th, leaving Lewisburg at 5.30 p. m., Brook Park 5.35 p. m. for Glen Iron and intermediate points, arriving at Glen Iron 6.22 p. m.

Special trains will also be run Sept. 27th, 28th and 29th between Lewisburg and Brook Park every hour commencing at 10 a. m.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchace price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Avoided as Much as Possible.

The crushed stone placed on our streets which the council hoped the heavy travel during this week would pack and make solid, are avoided as much as possible, and every hock and vehicle almost, take the route down Hoffer street to the grounds. The new streets make a great deal of noise, and much more cannot be said of them

It is likely our town-council will report the pike company on account of the wretched condition of the road between the square and the Evangelical church; that's the way the Millheim council did, it reported the pike and got a good road by it.

Struck by Lightning.

On Saturday morning during a thunder storm a bolt of lightning descended through the roof and to the ground floor of David H. McAuley's barn, located on his farm near Honey Creek station, killing a valuable horse and stunning Mrs. McAuley, who was sitting by a window in the house at the time.

Invitations Issued.

Invitations have been issued for the approaching wedding of Miss Beulah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Brisbin, and Mr. H. J. Boon, of New York, on Thursday, September 28th, at high noon, at the residence of the bride-elect's parents.

Appointed Postmaster.

Dispatches from Washington this morning state that the Centre Hall postmastership plum was awarded to Chas. H. Meyer, son of D. J. Meyer. It is a deserved appointment, as Charley has always been a good democrat.

Resigned.

Rev. W. Foster, of the Pleasant Gap Lutheran church, has resigned his charge to take effect in October.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

RAPIDLY PUSHED.

The New Railroad to Bellefonte Nearly Completed.

It will not be long until the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, from Bellefonte to Mill Hall, will be completed, says the *Centre Democrat* of last week. During the past few weeks remarkable progress has been made, and this will continue until everything is completed and in operation.

At this writing very little grading remains to be done and that will be about finished before the week is over. Track has been laid from near Bellefonte to Hublersburg. There are several bridges along the route and the stone work for these is above the water level and very little remains to be done on them. The large cap stones will be placed on the abutments as soon as the track reaches those points, as these stones will be hauled there by train. All bridges of over twenty-five or thirty feet will be of large iron girders which will arrive on Thursday and Friday of this week and can soon be set in place for traffic over them. There will be five such structures along the road. Work will be begun on the Zion station next week. All stations along the route will have handsome and neat buildings.

Friday of this week is the time set for the regular pay day and we hear that the pay roll for the past month will aggregate over $25,000,00, which will be a handsome sum to distribute throughout the community, a good portion of which, in the hands of labor, will be put in circulation.

On Tuesday evening J. W. Gephart, Esq., who is superintendent of construction, left for Philadelphia, Willmington, Del., and other points. We hear that the object of his trip is to enter into negotiations with various manufacturers for the purchase of two new locomotives, several passenger coaches, a lot of freight cars and other rolling stock necessary to equip the new road, which it is expected will be in operation in less than three months.

It is generally understood that the Bellefonte depot and terminus will be at the foot of Lamb street, but that does not seem to be definitely settled as an effort will likely be made to get a more central location. When the depot will be built a handsome building can be looked for. It will be both useful and ornamental and large enough for all travel and traffic.

Mr. Gephart is deserving of much credit for the manner in which this enterprise is progressing under his supervision. That it will prove a success, and a great benefit to our town, there can be no doubt.

Last Tour of the Season to Niagara Falls.

September 28th marks the end of the Niagara Falls series of tours via the Pennsylvania Railroad this year. The extensive patronage accorded the previous trips, and the expressions of satisfaction given by participants at the manner in which these tours have been conducted by the company and its employes amply attest the attractiveness of them and the estimation in which they are held. A tourist agent and chaperon will accompany this last party and render invaluable service in the promotion of general comfort.

The remarkable rate of $10 the round trip covers the expense of transportation to and from this wonderful work of nature, especially magnificent and picturesque at this season, with the surrounding autumn coloring.

For details and information consult ticket agents of the company.

Plenty of Sleep.

Plenty of sleep is essential to one who would preserve her beauty to old age. The sleeping room should always be well ventilated, and no article of clothing should ever be worn at night which has been worn during the daytime. Sleep is nature's restorative for weary nerves and broken down tissues. Children should always retire early and be permitted to sleep until awake naturally and are entirely refreshed. It is positive cruelty to force a child out of bed when it begs for a few minutes longer to sleep. Bodily growth may be greatly retarded by failure to get the requisite sleep during the growing years.

How Millheim Did It.

The Millheim town council, we are informed by a citizen of that town, returned the turnpike through Millheim as in bad condition. This had the desired effect and the pike company was obliged to put its road in proper condition, and the taxpayers were at no expense. Why was not the same course persued by the council of Centre Hall instead of doing it at the expense of our citizens? Why is this? The Millheim council surely took the proper and only legal course. Our citizens are made to smart and the pike company laughs.

Large Premiums.

The Milton Driving Park and Fair association offers over two thousand dollars in premiums for trotting events at their fair, to be held the first week in October.

Sale of Farms.

The Hennegh farms, one near Potters Mills and the other near Old Fort, are advertised at public sale, in the REPORTER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DIED OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Death of a Former Centre Countian in Chicago.

Information of the death of Mr. James I. Neff reached these parts a few days ago, which occurred last week in Chicago, Ill. Mr. Neff was the son of the late Mr. Joseph Neff, dec'd., of Centre Hill, and for many years has been living at Freeport, Ill. He had been ill, being a sufferer from Bright's disease, and to regain his former state of health went south hoping to find a climate beneficial to his wasted system. Mr. Neff improved little in health, and concluded to start for his home at Freeport, but was only able to proceed as far as Chicago, when he was taken violently ill, and his wife was summoned from Freeport to his bedside at a Chicago hotel, where death occurred a day or so after his arrival.

Mr. Neff was a native of Penns valley and was born at Centre Hill. He was the only brother of Miss Sue Neff, and was aged about 55 years.

Met With an Accident.

Many of the friends of Keller Miller, son of Rev. J. K. Miller, dec'd, will regret to learn of the serious accident which recently befel the young man at Johnstown. Keller had secured employment on a work train and while endeavoring to board the train while it was moving fell under the wheels and was run over. It was necessary to amputate the leg below the knee.

Opening of Schools.

The schools will open next Monday morning, Sept. 25th, with Prof. Keiffer, Wagner, Geiss, and Miss Maggie Hannah, as instructors. The scholars have been enjoying a vacation of a couple of months and on Monday they will begin an eight months term of schooling. If the present, almost crowded, condition of schools continues, the addition of another school will be necessary.

Found Dead in Bed.

Jonathan Ohmeis, an aged German citizen of Greene township, Clinton county, was found dead in bed Tuesday morning of last week. The evening previous he had retired in good health, and when he was found dead in the morning his family was shocked with sorrow and grief.

Sheep Killed.

One day last week the train at one haul, killed seven sheep for our farmer friend, Mr. William Heckman, one mile west of town, which is considerable of a loss to him. They tell us mutton was strewn quite a distance along the track.

Will Cut Down the Hills.

The stone crusher is to be used next on the road opposite Kerlins, where the hill is to be taken off a few feet, and the hollow filled. This is more sensible than some of the work already done, which will cost the tax payers a good bit for very little use.

Wins the Penant.

The Bellefonte base ball club will win the penant of the River League this year with a great deal of elbow room to spare. The town had a good team and they swiped every club in this part of the state.

A Church Burned.

At midnight Thursday night, last, fire broke out in a shed in the rear of the Presbyterian church at Jersey Shore. It communicated to the church, which was totally destroyed. Loss $12,000; insurance, $8,000.

Why a Mosquito Bite Hurts.

The pain caused by the bite of a mosquito is caused by the fluid poison injected by the insect into the wound in order to make the blood thin enough to flow through the mosquito's throat.

From Centre County.

On Thursday last Mrs. Lucy Robison, mother of W. M, Robison, editor of the Lock Haven *Democrat*, died after a lingering illness, aged almost 65 years. Her maiden name was Ligatner and she was born in Centre county.

Removed to Philipsburg.

F. E. Harriman, general freight and passenger agent for the Beech Creek railroad, sent out an official notice that the office of the passenger department will be removed to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., Sept. 12th, 1893.

Assigned.

Study Bros. at Tyrone, have assigned. Assets $40,000; liabilities not known.

GREAT UNION COUNTY FAIR.

Brook Park, Lewisburg, September 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, 1893.

Grand parade of live stock and display of agricultural products on track, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 27th, and 28th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Large and grand displays by organizations.

Three good races each day—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sep , 27th, 28th and 29th.

$3,000 in premiums for stock and agricultural products.

$2,000 in purses for speed.

Grand attractions every day.

$6,000 in purses for speed at Lewisburg, Milton and Bloomsburg. The successive weeks, 25 miles apart. Don't miss Lewisburg Fair.

Agents Wanted.

Energetic agents wanted in every town, county and state, to introduce our "Lace Curtains," Pillow Shams, Bed sets, Chenille Table Covers and Chenille Curtains. We offer the most liberal terms and guarantee exclusive Agency. Goods furnished direct from manufacturer at lowest possible prices. Fine assortment of Patterns and qualities. Every agent accepting an Agency from us can make an independent living. Write for terms and particulars; full information free.

NORTH BRITISH LACE MILLS.
sep14-3m 115 Worth St. N. Y.

An Incendiary Arrested.

On Sunday night, August 20, the stable in the rear of the premises of J. F. Smart in Lock Haven was burned. Certain circumstances tended to throw suspicion on Thomas Smart, a son of the owner of the burned property, and he was arrested. He waived a hearing and was sent to jail. On Thursday he is said to have confessed the crime to Chief-of-Police Kellar.

For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it onto the affected parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggi st.

Great Cash Sale.

Great Cash Sale of Stiff Hats—brown, light brown, tans and blacks—for men and boys.

$1.50 Hats, - now $1.00
$2.00 Hats, - now $1.50
$2.50 and $3.00 Hats, now $2.00

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte.

Grand Opening.

Grand opening of Fall and Winter clothing for Men, Boys and Children, to-day.

MONTGOMERY & Co,
Bellefonte, Pa.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	58
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	28
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

A New Line of choice Patterns, of Irish Lawns, Challis, Ginghams, etc. Straw seats, hammocks.

o—o

10c. For a dozen of Palm Fans.

o—o

50c. for a pair of very neat Lace Curtains.

o—o

19c. For a nice brass trim-walnut Curtain Pole.

o—o

5c. for a fair Gingham for Aprons.

o—o

5c. for a regular 10c. bottle of Mucilage.

o—o

4c. for a spool of Coat's Cotton, the best in the world. Others offer inferior thread for the money.

o—o

4c. for a cake of fine quality washing soap.

Garmans.